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War Work for Prisoners; Miss Ingalls Is Released; 1,100 Danish Jews Safe

The World's Day—October 4, 1943

Boston: Bay State Prisoners to Do War Work

Use of Massachusetts prison inmates in vital war work will be permitted under an executive order expected to be issued shortly by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 2.]

Australia's reciprocal Lend-Lease aid to the United States will total $350,000,000 this year, compared to $190,000,000 last year, Sir Owen Dixon, Australian Minister to the United States, disclosed in a Boston address. [Page 2.]

Outgoing mail of the Boston Postal District today was the heaviest since last Christmas, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly. This was the result of letter-writing week, which started yesterday by proclamation of Governor Saltonstall.

Washington: Aviatrix Released From Prison

The Justice Department announced the release of Miss Laura Iingalls, woman aviator, from the Alderson, W. Va., women's reformatory where she completed a sentence for violation of the Foreign Registration Act.

Robert Hannegan of St. Louis was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He has been Internal Revenue Collector for the Eastern District of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis. He would succeed Guy T. Helvering, who resigned to accept a Presidential appointment as Federal District Judge in Kansas.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., was sworn in as Undersecretary of State, with prospects of becoming Acting Secretary soon while Secretary Hull attends a meeting with the British and Russian Foreign Ministers.

Aircraft production narrowly missed totaling 8,000 warplanes in September, according to informed officials who said that had aircraft producers delivered 388 more planes in August, they would have reached the goal.

A study of juvenile delinquency by the Children's Bureau of the Labor Department discloses that despite a 16 per cent increase in delinquency between 1940 and 1942, as shown in reports from 82 courts serving areas of 100,000 or more population, American boys and girls, "by and large, are standing up magnificently."

Legislation which would prohibit domestic air lines from entering the international field was urged by W. A. Patterson, President of United Air Lines Transport Corporation, although he added that his company would file for foreign routes if such action were not taken.

The War Department named Col. James G. Hall, who in private life is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, to be new chief of the reconnaissance branch of the Air Staff. He has been with the Eighth Air Force in England.

Speaker Rayburn appointed Representative Clarence Lea, California Democrat, as chairman of the special committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Lea succeeds Representative Cox, (D) of Georgia, who resigned as Chairman and member of the committee.

White House Officials said that President Roosevelt visited the Civil War battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., on Sept. 3. They had no details of his tour.

In Europe: 1,100 Danish Jews Reach Sweden

At least 1,100 Danish Jews who risked drowning or the guns of Nazi patrols rather than face deportation to Polish or Baltic labor camps are estimated to have reached safety in southern Sweden. [Page 7.]

King Victor Emmanuel called upon the Italian people to rally to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Premier, and denounced the Germans as an "inhumane enemy."

Mussolini's "Fascist Republic" has set up special tribunals to try for high treason Party members charged with "passing to the enemy at the moment of trial." Among them is Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

German crimes are being investigated by a Russian State Commission which reports the finding of more than 40,000 Russians who had been slain and "buried" in a mine shaft.

Curfew at 8 p. m. has been decreed by the Thonon region of Southeastern France and 25 hostages arrested by the Nazis in reprisal for an attack on a German troop train.

National: Counterfeit Gasoline Coupons Seized

Counterfeit rationing coupons exchangeable for more than 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline were found in a raid on a small printing plant in Philadelphia, the OPA reported, and a warrant charging illegal manufacture, possession, and transfer of Federal ration currency was sworn out against Dennis H. Hill, identified by OPA investigator Myron M. Caffey as the owner of the plant.

Harold F. Hammond, Director of the Traffic and Transportation Division of the National Conservation Bureau, was elected President of the National Institute of Traffic Engineers at its meeting in Chicago.

Argentina: Packing-House Strike Continues

Thousands of employees of packing houses in Buenos Aires Province, Argentina, continued to strike despite a Presidential announcement that the workers had agreed to return to their jobs pending Government study of their complaints. The strike was said to have continued because several labor leaders had not been released from detention.

Food: British Warned of Many-Year Shortage

A world-wide food shortage that will keep British farmers tilling to capacity for many years was predicted by Minister of Agriculture Robert Speak Hudson as farmers embarked on a second four-year plan of agriculture.

Germans will have food enough for the winter, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has promised, refuting pessimistic predictions of Herbert Macke, State Secretary, on probable effect of the drought in Eastern Germany.

Flour rationing in Turkey has been eliminated, except for the cities of Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir, on the basis of an expected wheat crop of 10,000,000 tons.

Orient: China Gives Mandate to U. S. Forces

The Chinese Government has issued a mandate giving military and Naval authorities of the United States jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed by members of the U. S. armed forces in China.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Germans Herd Youth Into Air-Raid Squads

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Oct. 4

The Stockholm Tidingen's Berlin correspondent said in a dispatch that all German boys and girls over 10 years old would be mobilized for air-raid rescue work and that those under 10 were to be removed from cities likely to be bombed.

Weather Reports

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 6:50 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:15 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:49 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:16 a. m.

Green Puts Postwar Jobs Up to Industry

A. F. of L. President says business leaders must move swiftly after the last gun is fired.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Private industry must face the responsibility for investing in free enterprise after the war on a scale never ventured before so as to prevent great mass unemployment, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, warned business leaders in his keynote speech at the opening of the A. F. of L.'s annual convention here today.

Mr. Green promised the co-operation of his labor organization, declaring that the A. F. of L. was determined to do everything possible to help private industry in providing jobs, and would call on the Government to give private industry full support after the war.

Free enterprise faces its utmost test in the postwar period, he said. Business leaders must move swiftly after the last gun is fired, and must convert from war to peace almost overnight.

Key to Expansion

As a key to business expansion, President Green pointed to the possibilities of building and construction, quoting an estimate of 15,000,000 new homes being needed in the ten years following the war. Such a program, he said, would give steady employment to 2,000,000 construction workers and 5,000,000 others supplying materials.

Mr. Green also urged a broad social security program.

"Notwithstanding the record of war production we have made, we are going to give more in support of the war effort," the A. F. of L. President pledged.

Opposing compulsory labor measures, he reported that the Federation would make a survey and endeavor to promote a better utilization of the man and woman power of the nation.

Labor Criticism

Replying to criticism of labor, he challenged any group to show a better record than the "soldiers of production."

America must assume its full share of responsibility for preventing wars and must ally itself with other nations of good will, he declared. He bespoke full representation of labor at the peace conference. He said labor would insist on the restoration of political and economic independence to those nations pillaged by the Axis.

Permanent jobs after the war will prove insufficient unless the business leaders and the labor leaders of the country work together frankly, sincerely and with a common understanding, Gover-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Nazi Resistance Collapses in Corsica; Gigantic Airdrome Ready in Britain; $10,650,000,000 Tax Boost Asked

Anti-inflation drive hits public and corporation income, luxuries, excise, estate fields.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today to ask for historic increases in wartime taxation, designed to bring $10,650,000,000 additional annual revenue to the Treasury, of which $3,560,000,000 would be refundable to individual taxpayers after the war.

Heavy taxes would be applied on liquors, tobaccos, transportation, communication, and entertainment.

Mr. Morgenthau prefaced his discussion by declaring that "it is necessary for people to take in their belts."

Income payments to individuals, he estimated, "will amount to $152,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year, while the amount of goods and services available amount to only $89,000,000,000.

"There will be available spending money far in excess of the limited supply of goods available and with this excess the danger of inflation mounts," the Secretary stated.

Four Main Sources

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Treasury knows "where the bulk of the new money lies, and where, therefore, lies the greatest danger of inflationary pressure."

He added:

"Today, four fifths of all the income of the nation is going to people earning less than $5,000 a year. . . . This group represents the greatest potential danger from the inflationary standpoint."

Mr. Morgenthau's increased anti-inflationary tax program falls into four major categories, higher income taxes on individuals; higher income taxes on corporations, stiffly increased excise taxes on tobacco, liquor, and "luxuries, and higher estate and inheritance taxes."

In addition, Mr. Morgenthau made a warm appeal for extension of Social Security payments on an anti-inflation basis.

Refunds Possible

Rates on individual incomes would be applied so as to sluice an additional $6,610,000,000 annually from the public, of which, Mr. Morgenthau said, $3,500,000,000 "might" be made refundable after the war in paid-up insurance policies.

Rates on corporations would be raised from the existing 40 to 50

Continued on Page 8, Column 2

By a Staff Artist

Allies Push Ahead on Two Fronts

Upper: Black line shows present position of battle front across Italy, with Allied forward moves recorded on east coast, center, and to a lesser extent on the west coast. Lower: Virtual end of resistance in the Kuban at the south end of the battle front in Russia was marked by the evacuation by the Germans of Staro-Tamanskaya, last stronghold of the Nazis across the Kerch Strait from the Crimea.

Priority in American Policy Given to Talks With Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The newly appointed Soviet Ambassador, Andrei A. Gromyko, told President Roosevelt today that the Soviet Union has full confidence that the United States and Russia will be able to continue and strengthen their friendly relations after the war.

Mr. Gromyko, in remarks made upon presentation of his credentials to Mr. Roosevelt, said the Russian Government has the "unswerving desire and aspiration" to maintain and develop "friendly relations and closest collaboration" with the United States.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Congress and the Administration are exhibiting an increasingly acute awareness of the importance of the forthcoming conference of American, British, and Russian Foreign Ministers.

In administrative circles it is taken for certain that Secretary of State Cordell Hull will definitely go as the chief American delegate, if it is within his powers to do so, whether the conference locale be London or more distant Moscow. Final decision as to time and place of the conference will be made within the next few days or hours.

In Congress, where some sort of action pledging the United States in advance to active participation in postwar peace is most necessary to the success of the Foreign Minister conference and to any later meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin, a resolution designed to place Congress at least mildly on record as favoring postwar collaboration is expected shortly from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Indications that the Senate would strongly indorse anything in the nature of the Fulbright "international machinery with power adequate" resolution which its Foreign Relations Committee might report out, was given today in a poll of Senators which showed that of 53 Senators willing to express their views on the subject, 42 favored the principles of the Fulbright resolve.

Senate collaborationists were heartened by the fact that the poll, taken by the Associated Press, showed that only 11 out of 89 Senators reached for questioning announced themselves as definitely opposed to the Fulbright measure.

The Fulbright proposal passed the House by 360 to 29 but has been sidetracked in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, Senator John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas an-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

U.S. Supreme Court Resumes Sessions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court convened today for a new 1943-44 term that is expected to produce decisions on far-reaching wartime legal controversies.

The nine black-robed members of the Court marched into the packed chamber as a new crier, J. Alco Kenning of Germantown, Pa., intoned "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" and proclaimed that the Tribunal was in session again following the summer adjournment that began June 21.

The justices appeared invigorated by their vacations as they reassembled, laughing and chatting among themselves and nodding at friends in the audience.

Among the visitors were a group of Arabians, including Amir-Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi, Arabia, Attorney General Francis Biddle and Solicitor General Charles Fahy.

After a 10-minute session, devoted to admitting attorneys to practice before the Tribunal, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone announced adjournment until Oct. 11.

Tojo Quits South Pacific As Major Front for War

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Oct. 4—Following the quick collapse of the Japanese at Finschhafen, it is becoming clear that the reaction either by land, sea, or air to the series of Swift Allied victories. Apparently Premier Teideki Tojo realizes that his days lapse of the Japanese at Finschof domination in New Guinea are over and is simply trying to postpone the final defeat as long as possible.

It is probable that already the remaining Japanese in New Guinea and New Britain have been written off as lost and that no serious effort will be made either to same them or to send them reinforements.

Why Little Resistance

If this is so, then it raises a question very much wider than the fate of the Southwest Pacific Island. If the Japanese are not making a major effort to halt General MacArthur's offensive, what is the reason?

It is just possible that the Japanese believe the South Pacific is not the main battleground. They have read the signs of the times and have seen dark clouds gathering over India and Hawaii.

With possible typhoons threatening from these quarters, they may have decided to redispose their forces so as to strengthen their walls where they believe the main storm is likely to break.

Outer Defenses

Important as the South and Southwest Pacific may be, New Guinea, Rabaul, and the Solomons are mainly outer defenses whose maintenance puts an additional strain on the limited Japanese resources. The fact that the Japanese have not counterattacked anywhere since the offensive began on June 30 must mean that they either have not the forces to spare or do not consider this front sufficiently important to take big and expensive risks.

There is possibly a tendency in some quarters to misread the Pacific war by overestimating Japanese strength now in much the same manner as it was so sadly underestimated before the war. Japan's ability to wage the war depends fundamentally upon its

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Ickes Tells Western States They Will Get Less Gasoline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator bluntly told 37 western members of Congress today: "There is going to be less gasoline in the near future in the 10 Pacific Coast and Rock Mountain States."

The westerners, some of whom received the news indignantly, were told the gasoline reduction for civilian purposes will amount to about 15,000 barrels a day.

When asked what changes would be made in the value of "A," "B" and "C" gasoline coupons—now four gallons a week for each—Mr. Ickes said he had nothing to do with that.

Charles Phillips, gasoline rationing chief for the Office of Price Administration, who was present, said the coupon value would be determined when exact supply figures are known.

Mr. Phillips said every effort will be made to see that the available gasoline is placed in the hands of war workers and others who need it.

"I can't promise that there won't be greater curtailment in all parts of the country," Mr. Ickes told the gathering. "We are running into a national scarcity of crude oil. I want to look you in the face and tell you right where we are standing."

The 10 states affected are Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and Arizona.

Superbombers will be launched for raids on Europe—Step in new air offensive.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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LONDON, Oct. 4—An entirely new type of enormous airdrome has been built in Great Britain from which superbombers built in America and far surpassing current versions of the Flying Fortress and the Liberator may take off for attacks on the Reich.

This is only one straw in the terrific air stream which cannot be talked about now but which is certainly being felt across the English Channel and the North Sea in a number of new ways.

Tremendous ground preparations have been under way for months for a new and sensational stage of the air war against Germany which now appears to be at hand. The four-day nonstop assaults on German-occupied Europe, which reached a possible climax with today's daylight attack by Flying Fortresses on Frankfurt, mark a sharp acceleration in the intensity of aerial operations over the past month.

Forecast Last Spring

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Commander of the 8th United States Air Force, and Air Marshal Arthur T. Harris, chief of the RAF Bomber Command, indicated last spring that every effort would be made to raise the tempo of the cross-Channel raids if, as Marshal Harris put it, "we can get the planes."

It is no secret that both General Eaker and Marshal Harris believe the mass raids that have been carried out against German territory are only a mild shadow of the type of blow the Allied air forces are capable of handing out.

During the month of September the Allied attacks failed to live up to the expectations of the Allied airmen. In spite of this, however, more than 37,000 tons of bombs were dropped by United Nations airmen on Germany, Italy, and other German-occupied countries of Europe. Of this about 14,000 tons were launched from bombers based in Britain despite the worst flying weather since last January. This weather handicap did not prevent flights on 25 nights and on every day during the month.

Attacks in September

There were 10 major attacks in September, the most concentrated being on Berlin on Sept. 3, when 1,000 tons were dropped in 20 minutes.

Mannheim-Ludswigshaven had a 15,000-ton raid on Sept. 5. The RAF lost 282 aircraft over Europe during the month, but destroyed 173 enemy aircraft over the continent and 17 over Britain.

German attacks on England in this period numbered only nine, none of them particularly heavy and mostly on coastal areas. Last night, however, there was slightly increased enemy air activity over Southeastern England, with bombs dropped at scattered points causing some damage and casualties. London had an air-raid alert enlivened by a number of flares but no bombs.

Day-Night Drive

The big attack on Frankfurt this morning by American Fortresses supported by Thunderbolts, and the heavy raid on Kassel by the RAF last night in which 24 British bombers were lost continued day and night raids which began Oct. 1 when American Fortresses and Liberators flew from bases in North Africa to attack Wiener Neustadt near Vienna.

Even considered individually, this week-end air attacks constituted heavy blows at crucial points on the Nazi war machine.

Emden, Hagen, Munich, and targets in and near Paris have also been an object of British and American week-end raids.

British outflank enemy in amphibious jump along Adriatic; Nazis slow Fifth Army.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Collapse of the main German resistance in Corsica came with the entry of French shock troops and units of American Rangers into Bastia, main port of the island.

Germans, over the week end, had been driven into a narrow coastal strip 30 miles long and only four or five deep. Corsica is a supremely important strategic point which will supply air-base facilities for attack upon Italy's northern industrial region and upon the great German bases of South France.

Meanwhile, British Eighth Army units have landed at Termoli, halfway up Italy's Adriatic coast, behind the German lines. Following the practice used successfully several times by General Patton's forces in Sicily, the landing party jumped 17 miles ahead of the main army, captured a number of prisoners, and then fought its way back to form a junction with the rest.

This latest move puts the Allies at a point 215 miles from Otranto on the heel of Italy and 190 miles from the River Po in the north.

On the west side of Italy, General Clark is finding stiff resistance immediately north of Naples—presumably due to German efforts to delay the Allied advance long enough to withdraw heavy artillery across the Volturno River, 15 miles to the north.

The possibility of a German stand on the Volturno has been much discussed, but the rapid moves of the Fifth Army in pushing on beyond Benevento, across the Calore River 50 miles inland, would seem to have made such a stand hazardous.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, the Germans are making a strong bid to resist Allied advances in the Aegean Islands. They appear to have landed in strength on the island of Cos in the Dodecanese, which Allied airmen captured Sept. 22, and secured several important points there.

While events moved quickly in Italy, in Russia they appeared to have slowed down—par[illegible] to rains, which in pr[illegible]ars have held up can[illegible]g on the steppes until November. However, the Russians are continuing their pressure, more especially in White Russia, where the Dnieper's waters have dwindled to a less effective defense line.

In the south, however, where campaigning is still good, the Germans announce abandonment of Staro-Tamanskaya, 10 miles as the crow flies from the Kerch across on the Crimea.

In the South Pacific, the capture of Finschhafen over the week end virtually has cleared the Japanese out of the entire northeast of New Guinea as far as Madang. Australian units, veterans of Tobruk and El Alamein, pushing along the coast and also inland along the Markham River, have taken the Japanese by surprise and the main resistance is at an end.

On the West front, United States Fortresses and Thunderbolts organized a large-scale raid on Frankfurt, great oil and chemical center on the Main.

Italy:

British at Termoli; Fifth Army Gains

The British Eighth Army, with the support of Allied naval forces which penetrated the Adriatic, have landed and clinched positions at Termoli, on the Adriatic coast almost midway between the Italian heel and the mouth of the River

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Steps Are Taken to Ease Labor Shortage in Boston

Boston's extremely critical labor shortage problems — which last week resulted in the City being reclassified as "No. II Area of Labor Stringency"—were being attacked from several quarters today.

Suggestions for the establishment of additional labor-management production committees were coupled with a request that charges of manpower waste at the Charlestown Navy Yard be investigated by the Senate's Truman Committee.

Army officials, meantime, released for the first time figures which show that more troops and more supplies are being shipped from Boston with the aid of fewer and fewer workers. And, at the same time, some 6,000 restaurant jobs were "frozen" in the area.

Declaring that an effective weapon for combating labor shortage conditions lies in an increasing number of labor-management production committees in the area's war plants and shipyards, under sponsorship of the War Production Board's "War Production Drive," Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional WPB Director, explained that these joint in-plant committees are not new as such, but merely "too few in number." They are securing "an impressively better utilization of existing labor forces and materials," he declared.

Accomplishments cited by Mr. Wheeler included increased production and production morale, plus reduced labor turnover and absenteeism. He added that there were 2,500 such committees in the country, 204 in New England, 82 in Massachusetts, and 43 in WPB's Boston district.

At the same time, Frederick Bowes, Jr., Regional Manager of the "War Production Drive," urged manufacturers — especially those whose manpower requests to the War Manpower Commission have boosted the area's demand for new workers to 53,000—to communicate with his office at 17 Court Street, Boston, for information and assistance in setting up these labor-management teams.

The request that the Truman Committee come to Boston to investigate Navy Yard conditions was placed before the City Council today by Councilor Michael L. Kinsella, of Charlestown. It was referred to the Committee on Rules, thus delaying action for at least a week.

Just a week ago Mr. Kinsella, himself a tool clerk in private employ at the yard, made the flat assertion on the floor of the Council Chamber that gross mismanagement at the Charlestown yard and its South Boston annex had resulted in at least a 25 per cent loss of manpower on the day shift.

The request, which if adopted by the Council, will take the form of a resolve, comes only as "a last resort," according to Mr. Kinsella, who said it would seek an all-embracing investigation of the yard's activities since the start of the war.

"The Navy Department has made no effort to learn the truth or the wrong—if there is any—of my charges," he added. "As a public official I am duty bound to warn all concerned. Now I am appealing to the source the U. S. Senate has named—the Truman Committee."

The Army, meantime, through Brig.-Gen. C. H. Kells, commanding the Boston Port of Embarkation, revealed that in July, August, and September it has shipped two and one-half times as much cargo as during the same three months of last year.

Right now, General Kells said, the Port can handle in a single month the embarkation of as many troops as passed through it in the 12 months ending last June. All this can be done, he continued, with 768 fewer civilian employees this September than last, but with an increased volume of tonnage handled per man of 47.3 per cent.

Earlier, the Greater Boston WMC announced that it had classified restaurants operated in military establishments and war plans as "locally needed." This means, the Commission said, that retaurant employers in the designated areas are now able to call upon the U. S. Employment Service for help in obtaining workers.

Furthermore, the Commission added, employees must stay on their jobs unless subject to Selective Service, or unless they obtain a "statement of availability" for another job from their employer or the U. S. Employment Service.

Policy Makers for Labor

By a Staff Photographer

Glimpse of A. F. of L. Convention Platform

Top officials of the American Federation of Labor clustered on the platform of the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, together with several fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, as the A. F. of L. initiated its 63d annual convention this morning. Left to right, G. M. Bugniaset of the electrical workers; Joseph N. Weber, former President of the musicians; Harry C. Bates, President of the bricklayers; Matthew Woll, Chairman of the resolutions committee; William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and William C. Birthright, President of the barbers. All except Mr. Green are A. F. of L. Vice-Presidents and members of its Executive Council.

200 Women Reservists End Course

War Activities in New England

More than 200 Women Reservists in the Naval Training School located at Boston's Hotel Victoria will be graduated tomorrow, thus winding up operation of the school's activities for feminine personnel.

Soon after these women storekeepers have packed their bags for respective assignments about 700 Navy enlisted men will move in to the hotel to undergo the same course of training provided for their predecessors.

Since early this year, hundreds of Women Reservists have been billeted at the Victoria while studying to become storekeepers for the Navy at nearby schools.

The final large-scale graduation for these Women Reservists, who will earn their petty officer ratings, third class, is scheduled to be held in New England Mutual Hall at 11 a. m. Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, will be the chief speaker.

Although the Victoria training school is conceded to be one of the most successful Wave activities in the country, the changeover from women to men trainees there is due primarily to the increased need for men storekeepers and the exceptionally high instruction standard which has been maintained.

Senior Chaplain

Rear Admiral James Duncan MacNair, Chaplain Corps, U. S. N., a Boston University graduate, is considered the senior chaplain of all chaplains in all services. He not only outranks every Navy chaplain past or present, but probably is senior to every other military chaplain in the world. Discarding a job that would have landed him in a high executive's chair in the chain store world, 45 years ago young MacNair forsook a general managership of the then infant "5 and 10" business to enter Boston University school of theology to study for ministry. He is a resident of Philadelphia and although on the Navy's "retired list" he fills scores of lecture and preaching engagements.

It's Guns or Men

In Hartford, Conn., it is either guns or men for the armed services, but not both. That was the declaration made this week end by State Selective Service Director John F. Robinson before a gathering of 150 delegates to the Connecticut State Employees Association. The Selective Service Director said that Governor Baldwin went to Washington last week for only one reason: To find out if Connecticut will be expected to send its men into the armed forces or keep them at home to make guns, and planes, and bullets and the weapons without which "we cannot win this war." Mr. Robinson further said that "we're still short of the amount of manpower we need to maintain a steady increase of production."

Use of Prison Inmates On War Work Is Planned

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An executive order clearing the way for the use of inmates at the State Prison at Charlestown and in other State institutions in vital war work may be issued within a few days by Governor Saltonstall, it was learned at the State House today.

With the manpower shortage now in a critical state in Massachusetts, the Governor's action will pave the way for immediate use of more than 600 inmates at the State prison who at present are working an average of three to four hours a day, it was pointed out in the State Department of Correction.

An earlier executive order, No. 25, issued by the Governor in June, 1942, made it possible for the prison industries of Massachusetts to produce and sell to the Federal Government or any of its agencies, but did not permit the Department of Correction to enter into contracts with private industries holding war orders.

Roosevelt Order

Ten days after the Governor's order was issued, President Roosevelt issued an executive order permitting Federal or State prisons to manufacture articles directly or indirectly through any contractor or sub-contractor engaged in vital war production.

Normally the prison industries of Massachusetts operate under the State-use law which limits the work which inmates may do to items used by the various departments of the State and the municipalities.

The new executive order would make it possible for prison inmates to work directly on Government orders held by private contractors, in effect making the prison industries a sub-contractor.

A number of important manufacturers whose labor problems are becoming acute have already indicated an interest in utilizing the manpower lying idle, or nearly so, in the State prison.

Chief stumblingblock to executive action in this matter appeared to be dissolving today when it became known that the State Federation of Labor has already indicated that it would have no objection to extension of executive order No. 25 to bring it into line with the presidential order.

C. I. O. Considering

The executive committee of the State C. I. O. is also believed to be considering the matter with a view to removing any objection it may have had to this use of prison labor.

Impetus to the move to put prison inmates directly to work on badly needed war supplies was given some two weeks ago by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts, which called attention to the idleness in the State prison and demanded that some action be taken to utilize this untapped source of manpower.

The recent award of a War Production Board citation to the State prison at Charlestown for war work was based on over-all contributions by the inmates, including donation of blood to the Red Cross and the purchase of war bonds. Other institutions to receive the WPB award in Massachusetts have been the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, the Norfolk Prison Colony, and the Concord Reformatory. The proposed executive order, it was pointed out today, would clear the way for even wider use of these institutions in war work.

Green Puts Postwar Jobs Up to Industry

Continued from Page 1

nor Saltonstall told the convention in his welcome.

"I personally believe that the leaders of the great unions will have more to say concerning the future prosperity of our citizens than any other group of men that I meet," he continued.

"We must fight any thing which threatens the individual freedom and opportunity of the average man."

Critical Year

Americans must prepare themselves for one of the most critical and difficult years in their history, Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, cautioned the 600 labor delegates.

"This year alone, Germany has raised or re-equipped a total of more than 60 divisions," he asserted. "That does not sound like an enemy beaten. Effective as the bombings have been, the industrial strength of Germany is still high.

"At the moment, at least, Germany can make ends meet on industrial manpower despite the Army of 300 divisions she maintains in the field. We must not forget that Germany dominates Europe and feeds on Europe's industries and resources.

"And that is not all. Germany is now in the middle of a total mobilization drive. Before the end of 1943—before Christmas time — this drive is expected to add a total of 3,000,000 more workers to war industries. You men here—you men of production who make the weapons for our troops—know exactly what that means in terms of production."

Sentiment Divided

Prospects for the readmission of John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers of America to the A. F. of L. seemed to diminish as the convention began its 10 or 11 days of sessions. However, sentiment appeared strongly divided, with a vigorous section in outspoken favor of the return of Mr. Lewis.

"I can't see how we can admit him with an unlimited jurisdictional conflict with our unions without amending the constitution of the A. F. of L.," said a spokesman of what looked the predominating official view at this moment.

"If it was only a case of the conflict with the Progressive Mine Workers of the A. F. of L. and the United Mine Workers, some settlement might be effected, but District 50 of the U. M. W. undertakes to enter so many fields that it affects every one of our unions."

On the other hand, the feeling was freely expressed among those favoring Mr. Lewis that a rank and file poll of the membership of the A. F. of L. would show a majority for him.

Machinists Issue

Possibility of the International Association of Machinists making a quick return to the A. F. of L., from which it recently withdrew because of a jurisdictional conflict, was discussed today, after a conference between leaders of both groups here last night.

Gaining 1,700,000 new members in the past three years, the dues-paying membership of the American Federation of Labor reached 5,939,021 on Aug. 31 last, the Executive Council told the Federation in its annual report. Receipts of the A. F. of L. for its last fiscal year totaled $2,422,934 and expenses $2,010,029. The Federation now has a balance of $1,680,076. On organizing activities $1,270,348 was spent.

Benefits paid out to members by affiliated unions last year aggregated $22,965,611. City Federations of Labor now number 758.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Urges Definite Postwar Plans

Plans for conversion to a peacetime basis with definite provisions for carrying them out is the important thing in postwar planning for this country, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declared in its report to the 63rd annual A. F. of L. convention opening here today.

"Labor will not tolerate mass unemployment, a revival of a public works program at relief rates, or other devices which rob workers of their economic and political freedom," the Federation's committee on postwar planning said.

Giving much attention to postwar housing, the committee held that responsibility for housing rests with the local community. It recommended that provision be made in every city, town, and rural county for a Land and Housing Authority. It called for long-range plans, "not isolated to a single community, but related to the economic growth, regionally and nationally."

Development of international machinery to adjust problems that cause wars was endorsed. The committee advised conferences between the free labor movements of democratic nations to safeguard democratic institutions in international conferences, the peace treaty and postwar international agencies.

Policies Outlined

Policies on many other major labor problems were outlined by the Executive Council, which is the governing body of the A. F. of L. between conventions, and very powerful in its leadership. Its report will be referred piece by piece to appropriate committees, and will furnish the basis for a substantial share of the work of the convention. The Council's position on other issues included:

Labor unity—Nothing new on negotiations with Congress of Industrial Organizations. Moves are apparently stalled on both sides.

Anglo-American Trade Union Committee—Disclosed in a hitherto unpublished note that the Executive Council pointedly told British labor leaders to keep their hands out of the split in American labor. Reiterated refusal of A. F. of L. to include the C. I. O. and Railroad Brotherhoods in the American delegation to meet with the British Trades Union Congress. Also repeated unwillingness to recognize the Russian trade unions other than as governmental agencies and to co-operate with them because they are unlike free trade unions. Said membership at time of note, last January, was approximately 2,250,000, as compared with A. F. of L. 6,000,000.

John L. Lewis—No recommendation on Mr. Lewis' request for readmission of the United Mine Workers to the A. F. of L. Left for convention action.

National Labor Relations Board—"From the date of its establishment the NLRB was strongly biased in favor of the C. I. O. and against the A. F. of L. In recent months the Board has subscribed to the policy of membership raiding. It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the NLRB has not been realistic, judicious, or fair." Report also says the A. F. of L. obtained a reduction of $500,000 in the appropration for the NLRB which "should stop raiding by the C. I. O. with the aid of the NLRB in plants where A. F. of L. unions have contracts."

Service Legislation

National Service Legislation—Opposition renewed on grounds that the War Manpower Commission has broad powers it has never fully used, employers and employees are anxious to co-operate with a voluntary program that is adequate, and the possibility for improvement through voluntary co-operative action on the part of management and labor has hardly been tapped.

Oriental immigration—"From its inception the A. F. of L. has vigorously maintained that Orientals should be barred from entering this country and that they should not be permitted to become citizens. The fact that China is our ally in the present world war should not influence us to permit repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Law any more than the fact that Russia is an ally should influence us to embrace Communism."

Drive on '7th Column' Opens To Raise Boston Public Safety

"Smash the 7th column . . . help win the war."

That's the slogan for the most ambitious public safety program ever attempted in the City of Boston which got under way yesterday in Boston churches and will be carried through this week in a series of safety projects in schools, office, factory, and on the highways."

Under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Safety Council, clergymen co-operated in the drive yesterday to extol the need of care in accident prevention. Today the Red Cross, Civilian Defense and other civic organizations launched special programs in fire prevention and safety in the home, where a substantial number of the nation's accidents occour.

Synchronized with the week's safety campaign is a drive against fire hazards, outgrowth of a nation-wide program of fire prevention that began yesterday and continues through Saturday. America's fire loss for this year is expected by the National Fire Protective Association, with headquarters in Boston, to exceed $400,000,000 as opposed to last year's loss of $300,000,000.

The program is predicated upon the contention of safety authorities that the 7th column in American is "carelessness," which results in wastefulness and accidents. Full co-operation of all civic, social, and public agencies has been enlisted to halt this "reign of sabotage" behind the front lines.

Tomorrow, business and industry will be concentrated upon as the targets of special educational programs.

All day Wednesday will be devoted to fire prevention, with all interested organizations linked in with an all-out drive against minor and major hazards. Thursday will be "Traffic Day," when highway safety will be brought to the school children and to industry via the classroom and lecture platform. This drive will be carried through Friday.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning.

Massachusetts: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning with intermittent very light rain in extreme southeast portion this evening; fresh winds along the southeast coast diminishing slowly tonight.

Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Tuesday morning with intermittent very light rain near the coast this evening; fresh winds along the coast diminishing slowly tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:20 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:52 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

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Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat; Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "D" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid with stamps "C." Both expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire. Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Justice H. L. Carpenter

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Oct. 4 (AP)—Justice Herbert L. Carpenter, who passed on here Saturday, was a member of the Superior Court bench in Rhode Island since 1925. He was a native of Mendon, Mass., and was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1901. His elevation to the Superior Bench came after service as a State Representative and as Attorney General from 1922 to 1924.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m.

The Brookline Bird Club presents John H. Storer speaking on "Wings West From Florida," illustrated with moving pictures in the Lecture Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History at 8 p. m. All members are invited and may bring interested friends.

Tuesday

"The New Titian" will be the subject of Mrs. Tanner's 11 a. m. lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

A concert by Charles Petromont, violinist, and Dorothy Parker Petromont, accompanist, will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the church edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Reciprocal Lend-Lease to U. S. By Australia Shows Big Gains

Reciprocal Lend-Lease aid given by Australia to the United States this year is expected to reach £100,000,000 ($350,000,000), or about one sixth of Australia's total war expenditure, the Australian Minister to Washington, Sir Owen Dixon, told Bostonians today. At the present rate of exchange, he said, that amounts to $45 per head of the Australian population. The cost of their reciprocal aid last year was £59,000,000 ($190,000,000).

Speaking at a luncheon held at the Copley-Plaza under the joint auspices of the English-Speaking Union and the Anzac Division of the local British War Relief Society, Sir Owen related how Australia's earliest contribution to the feeding of American troops was undertaken while the fight was still in progress at Corregidor.

"The request then made by the United States Army was for 10,000 tons of processed foods for immediate shipment to Corregidor, and it was immediately met," he said.

Notwithstanding the burden of feeding every Australian, American, and Allied serviceman in the Southwest Pacific, plus the export of food to Great Britain and helping New Zealand supply the forces in the adjacent South Pacific area, Australia has not found it desirable to ration any food except butter, tea, and sugar, according to Sir Owen. Shortages are intermittent, he explained, and so far have not been thought to warrant such diversion of manpower from the war effort as rationing would involve.

"As for foods in which there is an exportable surplus," he went on, "it would be ridiculous in a population of 7,000,000 to adopt rationing as a means of increasing the surplus. You would not get as much increase from it as would justify the use of men for carrying out the scheme. If the same number of men returned to the primary industries, it would increase the production of food by far more than the consumption which rationing would save.

"You would not expect to find any real excessive consumption of food by the civilian population if you saw the picture in Australia; tradesmen do not deliver goods; there is a limitation by law on the amount which you can spend in a restaurant or cafeteria on any one meal; there are few or no domestic servants. In any case, you cannot feed many people out of the margin saved from what 7,000,000 consume, particularly when many of those living in rural areas grow a part of their own food."

The Australian Minister also told in detail of the fighting part played by Australian soldiers in the South Pacific, and added that the feeling he found among Australians in New Guinea last May and June was one of contempt and bitter enmity for the Japanese soldier.

Those who had fought in the campaign terminating in Buna and Sanananda, he said, "found the Japanese to be a treacherous enemy displaying a desire to kill and wound his adversary out of an inveterate hatred and mere instinct even when every military purpose had ended. Oliver Cromwell once spoke of a state which you could neither have peace with nor reason from. These are words which describe Japan and the Japanese," Sir Owen declared.

Home Fuel Oil Expected to Meet Last Year's Mark

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, today informed Representative George J. Bates (R) of Massachusetts that despite greatly increased military demands for petroleum products, the supply of heating oil for eastern seaboard householders will be as great this year, if not greater, than last winter.

"It is confidently anticipated that we shall be able to supply as much house-heating oil as was made available last year, and I can assure you that we shall do our level best to do better than that," Mr. Davies wrote Representative Bates in answer to the Salem Congressman's request for a statement as to the supply outlook for New England.

"During the past summer we have been able to make available substantial quantities for filling consumers' tanks," said Mr. Davies.

"This was not possible last year, and we therefore enter the heating season with a definite advantage over 1942. In addition, our expanded transportation facilities will enable us to maintain a higher volume of shipments of petroleum products, including heating oils, to the eastern seaboard.

"Even in the face of the increasing military requirements, we are hopeful that we shall be able to move in larger supplies, but it is not at this time possible for us to count upon this with any assurance."

Fish Price Lower

Fishermen were paid an average of 6.44 cents a pound for fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier in August, against 6.87 cents during the same period last year. Receipts of fish in August were 14,167,506 pounds compared with 16,779,177 pounds a year ago.

Boston Guests From Australia

By a Staff Photographer

English-Speaking Group and Anzac Division Entertain

Guests of honor at luncheon at the Copley-Plaza this noon were Sir Owen Dixon, right, Australian Minister to the United States, and Lady Dixon. Dr. John W. Bartol, President of the English-Speaking Union, left, presided at the affair, which was given by the Union and the Anzac Division in Boston of the British War Relief Society. Sir Owen and Lady Dixon are attending the opening of the redecorated Anzac Club of Boston at the Hotel Vendome later today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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War Plant Damage Traced By F. B. I. to 'Horseplay'

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported to the country that sabotage has been held "far below the level which might reasonably have been expected under the circumstances of this war."

There have been no major acts of sabotage comparable to the great Kingsland fire or the Black Tom explosion of World War I, Mr. Hoover said, and he declared that thus far not a single sabotage crime could be traced to foreign origins.

The F. B. I. chief warned, however, that neither the Government nor the people can relax vigilance against genuine sabotage, and he emphasized that "aggravated horseplay and practical joking"—many instances of which he cited—are costing the war effort substantial sums every day in material destruction, in wasted manpower, and in delayed production.

"Constant vigilance by all the law enforcement agencies in the country," he pointed out, "would be incapable of coping with the costly pranks and thoughtlessness of the unconscious saboteur."

Drill Press Snarled

Bits of metal which snarled the gears of an important drill press in a munitions plant, dropped there inadvertently by workmen playfully tossing chunks of scrap at one another, proved no less a hindrance to war production than if they had been placed in the dark of night by German agents, Mr. Hoover explained. Similarly, a fast freight was derailed because of a spike laid on the tracks by three curious youngsters who "just wanted to see what would happen," loses just as much valuable time and equipment as if the job had been done by professional wreckers.

Since January 1940, the F. B. I. has investigated 11,534 cases of reported sabotage, less than 10 per cent of which yielded evidence of such a crime, even of a technical nature. These investigations have resulted in the conviction of 485 persons under the Federal sabotage, train wrecking, and related statutes. And in only a handful of these cases was there a wilfull intent to damage Government property or to impede the war effort; in the majority of instances offenders were motivated by personal anger or spite toward a superior, by the desire for notoriety, malicious mischief, or some similar impulse.

Case of 'Getting Even'

In a war plant of Congerville, Ill., jamming of electrical controls and similar acts of damage resulted in the loss of an estimated 1,000 man-hours of labor. Investigation by special agents of the FBI revealed that an employee was "mad at" associates because they had hidden his hammer on numerous occasions and he wanted to get even with them by jamming the electrical controls. This man stated that he did not realize he was interfering with the war effort.

At Decatur, Ala., a steel plant employee caused considerable delay in the tremendously important work there by tampering with the oxygen tanks. He opened the valves on several occasions and at another time playfully turned his torch on the leg of a fellow workman who dropped everything to avoid being burned. This worker stated that his only reason for committing these acts was "just to have some fun."

Joking With Matches

Several workmen at a shipyard in Richmond, Calif., were burned severely by mustard oil placed on them by a fellow workman as a practical joke. Investigation by special agents of the F. B. I. revealed that the shipyard crew had been "having fun" by putting hot welding rods and lighted cigarettes in each other's pockets and had been engaging in other types of horseplay which seriously impaired their efficiency.

Investigation of a fire in a Detroit, Mich., war plant by special agents of the F. B. I. revealed that employees there frequently amused themselves by placing pieces of smoldering string on a workman's shoulder, One employee admitted striking matches and dropping them into a cardboard box soaked with oil.

At Waltham, Mass., pieces of wire found in the gears of three important machines provided a sabotage mystery. Investigation by special agents of the F. B. I. revealed, however, that employees of that department were in the habit of throwing such metal objects at each other and the wire fell into the machines in the course of such horseplay. The machines were out of production while repairs were made.

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Arabian Royalty in America

Associated Press

Guests of Government on Study Trip

Upon their arrival in Washington, D. C., Prince Faisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia (center), and his brother, Prince Khalid (right), receive an official welcome from Adolf A. Berle, Jr. (left), Assistant Secretary of State, at the Washington Airport. The princes will visit Washington and New York and will inspect irrigation projects in the Southwest.

'No-Strike' Pledge in Balance As C. I. O. Convention Opens

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 4 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers' eighth convention opened today amid indications of a spirited floor battle over the question of reaffirming or revoking the union's "no-strike" pledge.

Six resolutions submitted by local unions to delegates urge withdrawal of the pledge, some sponsors contending that Congress "has been unappreciative of labor's sacrifices" and that employers "have taken advantage" of the pledge to "obstruct collective bargaining and to wage a vicious offensive against labor unions."

Five resolutions favor the pledge's continuance, one asserting strikes "help the Axis and play into the hands of their 'fifth column' agents in the United States," and another declaring any interruption of production hurts the war effort, gives comfort to the nation's enemies and "is treasonable to labor."

Also before the convention is a proposal to lift the U. A. W.-C. I. O. constitutional ban on holding of elective or appointive union offices by a member of the Communist Party. Its sponsors urge adoption as a means of "correcting an injustice, restoring full democracy in our union, and attaining the fullest degree of national unity for the conduct of our great peoples' war against the Axis."

R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, said Saturday "there is reason to believe that there are some employers in this country who would like to see Hitler win the war."

Ickes Finds Coal Contract Vital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The coal situation will get progressively worse every week until a contract is signed between operators and miners, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, asserted at a press conference. Asked why a contract would increase production, he replied:

"Coal miners are used to working under a contract. There is undisputed evidence that they just don't feel encouraged to produce at the maximum rate because of uncertainties over working hours and wages."

He praised the miners. "I think that all things considered, the miners have done a good job mining coal, for which they haven't received any credit."

Of the chances for a contract, Secretary Ickes, who is Coal Administrator, said:

"The Illinois operators reached a tentative agreement with the miners and sent it to the National War Labor Board 10 days ago. That's all I know about it."

He added that he believed the Illinois contract, if approved, would be accepted in other areas, "some earlier than others."

If the 8½-hour day is adopted generally, "we will expect greater production," he said. "We haven't any doubt we'll get it, and if we don't get it, there will be trouble ahead—railroad trouble and industrial trouble."

Journalism School At Peak Enrollment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—The Graduate School of Journalism at Columbia University starts a new academic year with 68 newspapermen and women in embryo, Carl W. Ackerman, Dean, announced. This equals the highest previous registration in the history of the school.

The school is more international in character today than at any time in its 39-year history, he said. Students have come from nine foreign countries — Argentina, Canada, China, Chile, Colombia, India, Peru, New Zealand, and Nigeria.

"Seventeen states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are represented," he continued. "Members of the new class have a speaking and writing knowledge of 12 foreign languages, including Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Yoruba, Hindustani, Tamil, and Telugu. Seventy-five per cent of this year's enrollment are women. This is a complete reversal of the peacetime proportion, when 75 per cent of the class were men.

"Women are taking full advantage of their wartime opportunities to prove their proficiency in the field of journalism. They are taking important positions in every branch of the profession, from copy desks of metropolitan papers to news desks of the great radio networks."

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More Planes Were Needed For Salerno

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 4 (AP)—Every plane the Allies could get off Mediterranean soil was thrown into the invasion of Italy, and yet it very nearly wasn't enough, says Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

The invasion would not have been possible with fewer planes, he said last night, "as a matter of fact, we had to gather these planes together from every source possible—from our training centers, from depots, from modification centers—to do the trick.

"The task would have been easier with more planes; it could not have been done with less."

General Arnold credited the U. S. and British Air Forces for saving Allied troops from annihilation at the Salerno bridgehead in Italy in calling last night for greater and greater bomber production.

He spoke at the opening of a war games demonstration in connection with a drive to recruit 9,000 new workers for the Boeing Aircraft Company, whose Flying Fortresses he termed "the outstanding heavy bomber of the war . . . praised to the skies by the Allies."

"The big battles are yet to be joined," he said, "but when they are joined it will be the Army with the extra weight of material that will conquer. The extra gun, the extra ammunition, the extra plane—we must be sure that the extra weight is on our side."

General Arnold termed the present fighting by the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy 'a' small engagement compared to the gigantic expedition which will one day—and we hope not too many months hence—be set against Continental Europe."

General Arnold said Saturday he believed that by Jan. 1 Allied airpower would outrank German's three or four to one, but that such strength alone would not bring the Axis to its knees.

Although Germany is beginning to reel under the terrific poundings of the Royal Air Force and the United States Eighth Air Force, "we've still a long hard row ahead of us," the General asserted in a Post-Intelligence interview.

OWI Picks Dr. Nevins For New Zealand Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Dr. Allan Nevins, Professor of History at Columbia University, yesterday was appointed special representative of the Office of War Information in New Zealand. He will address universities and societies, interpreting America's institutions and war effort. Dr. Nevins will spend several weeks in Australia also before returning to resume his duties at Columbia in February.

Spiritual Rehabilitation Termed Vital After War

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 4 (AP)—Spiritual and moral rehabilitation for persons made destitute by the war is "no less essential than physical relief," the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., declared yesterday in keynoting the 54th triennial Protestant Episcopal convention.

The presiding Bishop addressed a joint session of the bicameral Church conclave, which opened Oct. 2 with the organization of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

"When the Church considers God's call to apply his redemptive purpose to the postwar world," Bishop Tucker asserted, "one major and immediate problem will be the provision of physical relief for the suffering and destruction which the war has caused, or brought to our attention.

"If there destitute people are to be qualified to take their place in a world of freedom, peace, and righteousness, spiritual and moral rehabilitation is no less essential than physical relief."

Proposing close co-operation between British and American churches in postwar social reconstruction, the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England, sent greetings.

Unable to attend the conclave because of an English law preventing his leaving the country during war, the Archbishop said he would appoint an Anglican Church committee to collaborate with an Episcopalian commission.

Organization sessions of the Episcopal House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies opened the 10-day legislative meeting. The Rev. Phillips E. Osgood of Boston was elected President of the House of Deputies, succeeding the Rt. Rev. Zebarney T. Phillips, United States Senate Chaplain, who passed on recently.

The House of Bishops re-elected the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill of Boston, bishop of Massachusetts and Chairman of the Army-Navy Chaplains' Commission, as Vice-Chairman, and selected the Rev. John H. Fitzgerald of New York as Secretary.

Bishop Tucker is Chairman of the convention, by virtue of his office. Bishop Sherrill and the Rev. Mr. Osgood were named for three-year terms."

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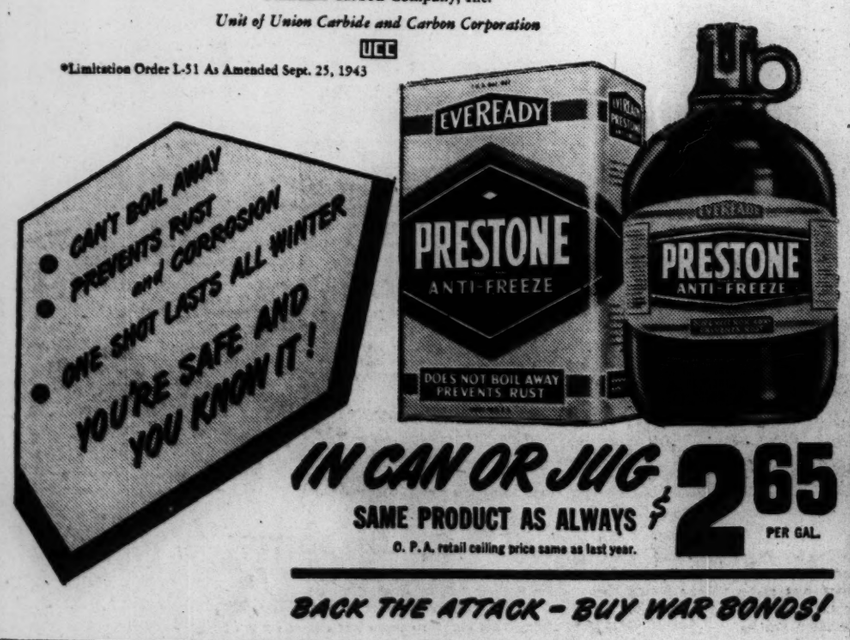
THE W. P. B. ORDER limiting "Prestone" anti-freeze to vital wartime uses has been withdrawn.* After supplies were earmarked for the armed forces, essential motorized equipment was given first call on all it needed—and now the remainder is available to passenger car owners.

And the man who values his car won't waste any time in getting his share of "Prestone" anti-freeze, *since the supply is limited.* For *one shot* means sure protection from freeze-up, rust, corrosion and boil-away—*all winter long!* Any time, and especially *now,* your car deserves the world's finest—the world's surest—winter protection!

The words "Eveready" and "Prestone" are registered trade marks of National Carbon Company, Inc.
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
UCC
*Limitation Order L-51 As Amended Sept. 25, 1943



IN CAN OR JUG $2.65 PER GAL.
SAME PRODUCT AS ALWAYS
O. P. A. retail ceiling price same as last year.

BACK THE ATTACK - BUY WAR BONDS!

Victory is on the Horizon

With victory on the horizon, now more than ever we must unite in working for, sacrificing for, fighting for and praying for the name which means everything to us, the name which is the beacon light of universal freedom—the greatest name in the world—the United States of America.

Henry W. Reed
CHAIRMAN

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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For CBS Programs TODAY!

WEEI

590 on your dial

GUY LOMBARDO at 10:30 p.m.

Superlative blend of the sweet rhythms of Guy Lombardo and the tart humor of poet Ogden Nash. The musical Lombardo clan interpret romantic ballads and favorites of yesterday and today... punctuated with the witty verse of famous author Nash.

VALIANT LADY at 10:00 a.m.

The lush hospitality of a remote African ruler, the intrigue of crafty Axis spies surrounded lovely Joan Scott in her strange secretarial career. Bartlett Robinson and Joan Blaine *(left)*, are two of a fine cast.

LIFE CAN BE BEAUTIFUL at 1:00 p.m.

Lovable Chichi and the Papa David who adopted her years ago are trusting and innocent of the city's pitfalls. They know only the world of David's bookshop, and it is worldly Stephen who saves them from disaster. Alice Reinhart *(left)*.

JOSEPH C. HARSCH at 6:55 p.m.

Joseph Harsch was there... in Germany when war began with Britain... at Pearl Harbor ...in Java and Australia. From this broad experience, Harsch draws background for his concise news summaries five times weekly.

CBS Network—Radio's Finest

WEEI

590 on your dial

See the radio page of this newspaper for full WEEI schedule

Women's City Club Planning Harvest Fete

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Rich-hued vegetables and flowers and enticing jars of jams, jellies, and preserves will make the Harvest Festival of the Women's City Club of Boston an event of exceptional interest to members and friends this year. Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf is in charge of all arrangements. The dates to be marked on your calendars are Thursday and Friday, Oct. 14 and 15.

Shopping will be in order once more at the outdoor market on the Garden Terrace, where fruits and vegetables from Mrs. James J. Storrow's farm will be invitingly arranged for sale under the direction of Mrs. Frank P. Scofield.

Miss Emily MacFarlane will have charge of a Corner Cupboard display of canned gifts from members' kitchens. Candy and other sweets made with nuts, fruits, raisins, and sugar substitutes are being secured by Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds Jr. and Mrs. Henry Stickney, co-chairmen of another table.

Mrs. Horace F. Pereira an Mrs. Donald J. MacPherson are sharing the work of decorating the Assembly Hall, while Mrs. Edward F. Bowman, Mrs. Paul S. Seely, and Mrs. Anson H. Smith will transfor mthe adjoining Garden Lounge into the Room of Shops.

D. A. R. to Convene

The annual two-day fall meeting of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution will convene at 1:30 tomorrow afternoon at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, with the Colonel Timothy Chapter of Worcester as hostess. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, will present Mayor William A. Bennett and the Rev. George A. Fallon, who will be chief speaker of the day. There will be a reception in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President-General of the National Society, in the evening.

Other Tuesday Meetings

Old and New, Malden—Mrs. Arthur A. Moulton, the new President, will open the Club's sixty-sixth season and introduce the Rev. Russell Henry Stafford of the Old South Church, Boston, as the speaker of the afternoon.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club—Mrs. Arnold Wry, War Relief Chairman, will report on the Committee's summer work, and will have on exhibit an afghan made by Club members for a room which has already been furnished by them at Fort Devens.

West Roxbury Women's Club—A get-together of officers, chairmen, committee heads and new members will acquaint the latter with the work of the Club. The Membership Committee, of which Mrs. James T. Forgie is Chairman, will act as hostesses.

Community Club of Canton—Reception for new members at the Universalist Parish Hall at 2:30. Mrs. Josie Poole and her committee will serve refreshments.

Philergians of Braintree—Reception for new members at the First Congregational Church at 1 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. J. Frank Dings. Mrs. James Folsom, Music Chairman, will present Earl Spicer, ballad singer.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Russell Curry, Director of the Curry School of Dancing, will lecture at the Parish House of the Congregational Church at 2 o'clock. Mr. Curry has been teaching and entertaining at Army and Navy camps.

Outlook Club, Lexington—Wives of servicemen living in Lexington and Bedford have been invited to the season's first meeting, which will be held in the Old Belfry Clubhouse at 2:30 p. m. They will be entertained with a musical program and Mrs. Malcolm Fuller will serve tea.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop—Mrs. Addison B. Green will address the group at the home of Mrs. Waldo C. Dodge, 200 Pauline Street, at 2 p. m.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Study groups will meet at 7:15 at the Hotel Pioneer to plan their work for the winter.

Newtonville Women's Club—Members and friends will hear a talk by Avant, Hollywood stylist, at 2:30 p. m. at the Clubhouse. A collection will be taken for the annual Children's Christmas Party.

Attractions of Fashion Show

By a Staff Photographer

Stage Door Canteen and Club to Benefit

Both the Charlotte Cushman Club and the Stage Door Canteen will benefit from the Fall Fashion Review to be given by the Club tomorrow afternoon in the Oval Room of the Copley-Plaza from 3 to 5 o'clock. Carol Bruce is scheduled to appear as the bride in the parade, which will include Boston debutantes as well as professional models. Among the hostess assistants are, left to right, Sally Sears, Diana Bird, Jean and Lucy Cochrane. Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the Club and Director of Canteen, will act as commentator.

Matériel Command in Boston Vital Adjunct of Air Forces

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Unobtrusive, lesser known, yet a highly essential branch of the United States Army Air Forces, the Matériel Command celebrated over the week end its seventh month of operation in Boston.

From its Boston office the Matériel Command guides the flow of aircraft components and accessories from manufacturers in New England, with the exception of Connecticut. A sub-area office in Worcester supervises a flow of matériels originating from plants in the Worcester-Springfield area.

How essential New England is to the war effort is disclosed by the fact that the Matériel Command deals with approximately 400 prime contractors and about 2,000 sub-contractors here. Coordinated with the Boston office is a section of the Air Service Command Liaison, which is responsible for the procurement, furnishing, and maintenance of spare parts for the repair of combat aircraft.

Matériel Command's supervisory functions with New England industry include production, labor supply, contract, price inspection, inspection, public relations, intelligence, and transportation.

Even a portion of the personnel problem of the Air Force is handled here through a section of the Boston Area Office, which is charged with maintaining relations between the various schools and colleges here providing either basic training for pilots or technical training for ground crew technicians and officers.

Without this necessary section of the Air Force, planes would not fly, nor great cities be bombed to shamble, unless Matériel Command fulfilled its prime function of seeing that the best equipment that the American mind can devise is put aboard our fighting aircraft.

The Boston Area Office, which was opened on Feb. 1, is commanded by Maj. William P. Farnsworth.

Instruments Explained

Highly recommended for the simplicity of its explanations and lucidity of its diagrams is a new pamphlet of magazine size, "Aircraft Instruments," just published by the Eclipse-Pioneer Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation.

Anyone interested in the principles of the pitot-static tube, the airspeed indicator, altimeter, turn and bank indicator, rate-of-climb indicator, the accelerometer, and other "dials" on the dashboard of a modern aircraft, will appreciate this new booklet.

Three Cities Tomorrow To Name Slates

Nominees for Mayor and other municipal positions will be chosen in Somerville, Medford and Everett at primaries tomorrow. Somerville and Everett primaries are nonpartisan, while those in Medford are along party lines.

In Somerville, three candidates are seeking the two Mayoral nominations. They are Representative Paul A. McCarthy, Representative Allan Roy Kingston and Dr. G. Edward Bradley, former State Representative and former Alderman. Nominees are also to be chosen for Alderman-at-Large, seven Ward Aldermen positions and one School Committee post.

Republican Medford voters will choose between Representative Walter E. Campbell and Representative Robert P. Campbell for their Mayoral nominee. The Democratic candidates are John H. Burke, former Mayor, and Representative Michael K. Skerry. In addition, party nominations will be made for four Aldermen-at-Large, seven Ward Aldermen and five School Committee posts.

Five candidates are seeking the two Everett Mayoral nominations. They are Mayor Frank E. Lewis, seeking his fifth term; Representative Lawrence H. Davis, Representative Frank C. Harrington, Ralph E. Hughes, former Alderman, and James F. Sheehan, Milk Inspector. Also to be nominated are candidates for one Alderman-at-Large, two Ward Aldermen, one School Committeeman-at-Large, and one Ward School Committeeman.

O'Leary to Head Group of Editors

Edward J. O'Leary of Lever Brothers, Cambridge, was elected President of the Massachusetts Editors Association at its annual dinner, it was announced today.

Other officers of the Association, which is composed of editors of industrial house magazines throughout the State, are: Vice-President, Dorothy H. Wires of New England Power Association; Secretary-Treasurer, Fanny B. Durfee of American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. Retiring officers were: Clifton A. Follansbee of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, President, and Hazel B. French of Consolidated Rendering Company, Secretary-Treasurer.

Deferments Sought

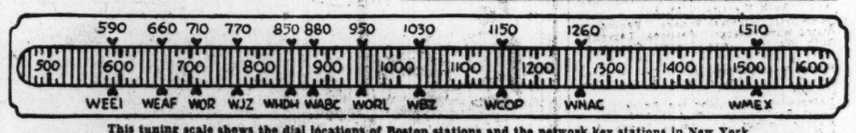
Deferment of 350 married men in the Boston Fire Department has been sought by Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly to forestall a department manpower shortage that would reduce operating personnel 40 per cent. Further loss of men would impair the efficiency of the department, he said yesterday at a fire drill on Boston Common opening Fire Prevention Week.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program

YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk.	Arthur Gaeth, News	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano and Organ prgrm.	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News Service	Jewish Philanthropies:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Maxine Keith, songs	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	orchestra; speaker	"Right to Happiness"	"The Quiz Wizard"	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Walter Compton, News	Fats Waller's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Allen Miller's Orchestra
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Full Speed Ahead": U.	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown": sketch	S. Navy Prgrm.; Music	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	'Portia Faces Life'	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Sports; Music	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	William Green, AFL	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	News Service
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, piano	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Political talk	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	"The Army Air Forces"	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	"The Army Air Forces"	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America:	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"Continue Unloading"	News Service	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Clay 90's Revue":	The Johnny Morgan Va-	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"Sherlock Holmes": dr.:	The Drama Shop
8:45	music; Bill Henry	riety Show; guests	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Basil Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Drama Shop
9:00	Theater; Gary Coo-	U. S. Coast Guard Salute	Jose Iturbi, pianist; Dun-	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Classical Album
9:15	per; Virginia Bruce	to Boston Fire Dept.	ald Voorhees' Orchestra	"Colleges in Wartime":	The Classical Album
9:30	in "The Pride of	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Speakers: Wilbur K. Jor-	The Classical Album
9:45	the Yankees"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	dan; James B. Conant	The Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Martha Scott	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Network sports	News service
10:15	"Hi Diddle Diddle"	Waltztime	Antoine; R. Schmidt	Network sports	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette": M.	"Information Please":	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Network sports	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Housing War Workers	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	World Series Preview	Day's End: music
11:45	Works of Music	Del Courtney's Or.; News	St. Louis Serenade	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	"Dress Parade"; Band	New comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; news	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Musical Program; Songs	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; news.	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue; organ.	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket,	Lora Lawton: sketch	News commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	'The Open Door': sketch	Choir Loft	L. Groaman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical Program	Yankee House Party	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	'Window'; Music A'ndup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	'Life Beautiful': sk.	Backhage Talking, news	'You're Telling Us"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us"	World Series Baseball	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Treasury Star Parade	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Game; Red Barber &	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Bill Corum, com'ntators	guerite Perter, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Seth's Village Canteen	"Guiding Light"	World Series Baseball	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	Game; Red Barber &	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Bill Corum, com'ntators	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Singing Stars	Hymn recital	World Series Baseball	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Game; Red Barber &	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Corum, com'ntators	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News service	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Repotter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Sports Comments	Dick Haymes' Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	"Full Speed Ahead"	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Sports; Music Interlude.	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours".	Rhumba Rhythm	Music for Moderna: songs	Monitor World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	'Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Norman Cloutier's Music	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Todd Grant, news
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Wallenstein, cond.	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music in Variety	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news	Variety Show; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music in Variety	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator	Don Redman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show:	John B. Hughes; news	News; Defense talk
10:15	Adams": dr. series	"Waltztime"	comedy, songs, orch.	Sunny Skylar; songs	"Voice of Poland": dr.
10:30	Pres. Roosevelt; talk	Pres. Roosevelt; 'Sympho-	Pres. Roosevelt; Red	President Roosevelt	Pres. Roosevelt; Talk
10:45	'Foreign Correasp'd'r'	nettes"; M. Piastro, cn	Skelton and Company	Musical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Raymond	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	Pres. Roosevelt; News	Day's End: music
11:45	Scott's Orchestra.	R. Heatherton's Or; news	"Music You Want"	Jan Garber's Orch.	Day's End; news

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 5
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Marriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Arthur Gaeth, news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano & Organ program.
3:30 p. m.—Maxine Keith, songs.
3:45 p. m.—"The Quiz Wizard."
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Music; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—"Army Air Forces."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Sherlock Holmes; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:30 p. m.—"Colleges in Wartime"; speakers.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Housing War Workers.
11:30 p. m.—World Series Preview.
11:45 p. m.—Al Donahue's Orch.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Oct. 5

1:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—4:00 p. m.—Girl Behind the Gun. A tribute to the members of the Auxiliary Territorial Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—McGeachy's, "Daily Round-up." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Here in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music; Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Ada Eliot Sheffield

Mrs. Ada Eliot Sheffield, who passed on in Cambridge Oct. 2, was a widely known social worker, and the author of several books and magazine articles on social work. She was the sister of the poet T. S. Eliot.

Mrs. Sheffield, a native of St. Louis, was educated at the Mary Institute in that City and at Radcliffe College. She was a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities, the advisory board of the Massachusetts Public Welfare Commission, a director of the Research Bureau on Social Case work, and in 1927 was President of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work.

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Jack Benny — Sun.—7 P.M.
Ginny Sims — Tues.—8 P.M.
Helpmate — Mon. thru Fri.—10:30 A.M.
Bob Burns — Thur.—7:30 P.M.
Lucille Manners — Fri.—8 P.M.
Backstage Wife — Mon. thru Fri.—4 P.M.
PEOPLE ARE FUNNY — Fri.—9:30 P.M.
When a Girl Marries — Mon. thru Fri.—5 P.M.
Eddie Cantor — Wed.—9 P.M.
Bandwagon — Sun.—7:30 P.M.
A Woman of America — Mon. thru Fri.—10:45 A.M.
Bing Crosby — Thurs.—9 P.M.
SNOW VILLAGE — Mon. thru Fri.—11:30 A.M.

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Early American Glass on Exhibition—New Lonsdale Play Opens Tonight

Notable Collection Shown At Currier Gallery of Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Manchester, N. H.

The Currier Gallery of Art is agleam with a profusion of early American glass. The galleries and passageways of the second floor contain the handsomest display of glassware of this kind held within recollection in New England. The collection is that of Richard J. Healy, who traveled far and explored widely to ferret out some 4,000 pieces.

When a special gallery has been constructed with adequate lighting and installations for permanent display, the Currier Gallery will be a center to which antiquarians and glass fanciers will turn. What with the added displays of early American furniture, pewter, silver, ironwork, hooked and braided rugs, portraits, ceramics, revealing odds and ends, the Currier Gallery becomes a significant repository of material of America's artistic, social, and commercial past.

♦ ♦ ♦

A collection of this kind makes an impression for its color. Richard Healy preferred glass pieces which were enriched by those many shades for which the early manufactures have become famous—amber, canary, vaseline, honey, topaz and amberina, variations of yellow, the peacock and sapphire blues, and the olive greens. There are dozens of hues, for there could be no guarantee of precise coloring when fortuities were expected—and hoped for. Indeed, the chance effects in tone and shape are among the enhancing features of these early pieces.

A comparable exhibition of glass manufactured today would reveal uniformity and standardization, an accomplishment in precision and manipulation in improved machinery and technical control. Such "improvements" are sometimes dubious, for they wipe out indiscriminately the subtleties and modulations which the human hand bestows upon handiwork.

These are functional commodities, manufactured for use. From the scent bottle to the demijohn, the shapes and sizes vary, accommodating themselves to dozens of daily uses. It is apparent that once glassware was made to serve practical needs, the customers sought color and ornament, and the Sandwich glass manufacturers on Cape Cod found many ingenious, and some ingenuous ways of satisfying their clientèle.

While color makes the first impression, the other means of garniture are significant. The pressed glass is molded into decorative patterns which are stylized or naturalistic, floral or geometric. There are pieces studded with hobnails, pieces impressed with the daisy-and-button pattern, "melting snow" and stippling. There are striations, indentations, whorls, threadings, panelings, thumb printings, scallops, flutings. There is opaque glass, glass ornamented with opalescent borders, glass flecked with silver. And finally there is the glass of overlay manipulation, with a layer of white, and a layer of blue or amber, with the upper layer ground through.

♦ ♦ ♦

These more ornate glass pieces are inspired by the luxurious manufactures of Bohemia. Several handsome specimens of the latter are also in Manchester. There are, further, pieces of Stiegel glass and specimens of the Stoddard manufacture in New Hampshire of a beautiful deep olive green colored glass.

The designs include every manifestation of taste, from severe simplicity to flamboyance. Many patterns borrow motives from pottery, some from sculpture. Indeed, we find we must look to the household arts of early America to discover the flexibility of native fancy, for in more formal art Americans lacked ingenuity or encouragement. These little useful pieces reflect the environment, the snow, the wild flowers. The cranberry crops on Cape Cod inspired the Sandwich designers with a beautiful hue. Tortoises and fish joined the repertoire of subjects. There are dolphin shapes too, and even a "petticoat dolphin." There are bottles shaped like ears of corn, bottles molded like pigs and fiddles.

The vast store of glass in Manchester includes ink bottles and paper weights, glass-ornamented door bells, cruets, decanters, goblets, tumblers, cake plates, celery jars, gimmel bottles, bowls, pitchers, apothecary jars. The lacy profusion, the manifold lights reflected, the beautiful tones make the glass exhibition a memorable sight. The installation, undoubtedly a long and trying job, was admirably supervised by the director, Maud Briggs Knowlton.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Selections from the etchings and drypoints of Frank W. Benson. Through October.
Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street—Exhibition of war posters. Through Oct. 16.
Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors of children and animals by Edna Hibel.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by James Emery Greer. Thruogh Oct. 23.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Antique interior and modern pictures.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street (new address)—Annual members' exhibition. Through Oct. 10
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
New England Museum of Natural History, Boylston at Berkeley Street—"Children at War," and exhibition of paintings by refugee children of France, England, Spain, and China
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.
Museum of Fine Arts—Portrait of a Gentleman with a Book, by Titian; Art of Our Allies; China—Through Oct. 24. Paintings and drawings by Dennis M. Bunker—Oct. 6-31. Silver of the First Parish, Medford—Through October. Contemporary American lithographs; Lithographs by Daumier; Etchings by Daniel Chodowiscki; Designs by Jean Pillemont.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Autumn exhibition of water colors and pencil drawings by Henry B. Hoover. Lithographs by Joseph Nash. Through Oct. 17.
Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Local exhibition.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—"The Debt of Art to Nature." Through Nov. 15. "War Art," lent by Life Magazine. Through Oct. 24.
Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Exhibition of paintings by Marian P. Sloane and Ernest L. Major. Oct. 6-27.

Maine

Portland: L. D. M. Sweat Art Museum—Exhibition of drawings and photographs, sponsored by the Maine Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Through Oct. 10.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Oct. 25.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Museum (Rhode Island School of Design)—American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.
Providence Art Club, 11 Thomas Street—Sculpture and paintings by Florence Brevoort Kane.

Vandamm

Elsie Ferguson

Returning to the stage in "Outrageous Fortune," which comes to the Wilbur on Oct. 18.

Gertrude Beach, Alias Janie, From Understudy to Title Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Gertrude Beach, who now has the title role in "Janie," Brock Pemberton's production at the Playhouse, of the comedy of youth by Josephine Bentham and Hershel Williams, is giving a performance worthy of mention. For months she was understudy for three of the young women in the cast, and then some weeks ago she succeeded to the part of Janie.

The heroine, it may be remembered, gives a party for soldiers one evening when her parents are at the country club. For a time it looks to Janie as if the effects of that party would be tragic, what with the neighborhood uproar it causes and the indignation of her father, publisher of the town newspaper. He had written an editorial to the effect that the soldiers should not be invited to homes where there are young girls. But, thanks to Janie's party, he gets official credit for helping to keep up the army morale, and a promise that he would have no trouble getting the approval of the Priorities Board for that new press he needs.

Talking about the part after a recent matinee, Miss Beach acknowledged that she is older than Janie, though she had not felt that while she was acting. "I was determined not to let any affectation get into my voice in an effort to make myself seem young," she said. "If I do seem only 16 it is because I try to stay within Janie's thoughts and emotions as they are indicated in the play. I use my own voice as I fell that Janie would use it."

Miss Beach's visitor assured her that she had gained a true effect, and deservedly, for it was evident that she was thinking the part through from first to last, and sustaining the situations, whether or not she had lines to speak, by listening to everything the other persons of the play were saying. She even followed the stage conversation from speaker to speaker with her eyes, which are unusually large, a decided asset for any player.

Miss Beach, further, achieves a double effect in many of her scenes, where she has to think one thing and say something else, lest her parents shall learn what she has been up to. Youthful eagerness is succeeded by overwhelming concern that her innocent lark may have horrid consequences. The varying situations require swift changes of feeling, and it is interesting to see how Miss Beach indicates not only the mental and emotional nature of these transitions, but also, without self-consciousness, visualizes them in movements and postures that reflect the mood.

Miss Beach was born in Manila, where her father was an importer. After she finished high school in the United States she attended classes at the Neighborhood Playhouse, in New York. There she studied dancing under Martha Graham, and acting under Sanford Meisner. She thought for a time of becoming a concert pianist, but finally decided to follow her earliest ambition, to go on the stage.

Her first theater job lasted two and a half years, a year and a half with the Chicago company of "Life With Father," and a year in the New York company, playing the part of Mary Skinner. She also has been a photographer's model.

E. C. S.

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial — "Another Love Story," new play by Frederick Lonsdale, presented by Louis Lotito. Roland Young and Margaret Lindsay are starred in a cast which includes Arthur Margetson, Doris Dalton, and Philip Ober. The production was directed by the playwright, and settings were designed by Raymond Sovey. Curtain at 8:30.

Three Boston Stages Active, Three Dark for Current Week

The revival of "Charley's Aunt" at the Copley closed unexpectedly Saturday night. With the departure of "Othello" for Philadelphia and "One Touch of Venus" for New York and with the untimely termination of the engagement of "The Skin of Our Teeth," the theatrical picture in Boston changed radically over the week end. This week there will be only three theaters open, compared to six last week. "Another Love Story," arriving at the Colonial tonight, will provide one of the current attractions; the other two will be "Uncle Harry," beginning the second week of a three-week engagement at the Wilbur, and "Kiss and Tell," starting tonight on the fourth week of a run at the Plymouth.

♦ ♦ ♦

Helen Hayes and "Harriet" return to the stage at Henry Miller's Theater in New York tonight after an intermission of a month. On the other side of the ledger "Hairpin Harmony," which opened on Broadway Friday night, was withdrawn Saturday night after three performances.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Winged Victory," the Army Air Forces play by Moss Hart, which opens at the Shubert in Boston on Nov. 2, will also appear in book form in a Random House publication at the time of the Manhattan opening on Nov. 16.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. Starring Roland Young, and Margaret Lindsay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:05, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:15, 4:40, 7:50.
Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.
Fenway—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:50.
Kenmore—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:50, 8.
Majestic—"Always a Bridesmaid," the Andrews Sisters. Stage Shows: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.
Metropolitan—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.
Modern—"Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 7:55.
Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.
Paramount—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard, Leon Errol. Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.
Scollay—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
South Station Theater—"Don't Look Now," "Broadway to Dimout," "Passing Parade," "Speaking of Animals," "All-American Band," "Kennedy the Great." Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.
State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.
Telepix—"Broadway Night Life," "Jiu-jitsu for Women," "Music by Nathaniel Shilkret," "Lake Placid," "John Nesbitt Oddity," "Popeye," "Aztecs of Mexico with Fitzpatrick," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:20, 4:38, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:33, 5:50, 9:07.
Washington Street Olympia—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Coney Island," Bette Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.
Coolidge Corner: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis.
Cleveland Circle: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce.
Codman Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Pilot No. 5," Marsha Hunt, Franchot Tone. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:11, 7, 9:30. "Hi Ya, Chum," 2:08, 8:22.
Park: "Coney Island," Bette Grable, George Montgomery. "The Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarsich.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:30, 6:45.
Hyde Park: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, John Howard. "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:46, 6:04, 9:22. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.
Mystic: "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Lisa Lanchester. 2:15, 8:35. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 9:24. "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. 1:52, 7:53.
Orpheum: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 2:15, 8. "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 3:05, 8:50.
Strand: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 3:55, 9:35. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 1:55, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 6:45.
Fellsway: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Michele O'Shea. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten.
NATICK—Colonial: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll, Walter Reed. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington."
NEWTON—Paramount: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Kelly," E. Quillan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "March of Time." 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
Strand: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone.
Capitol and Ball Square: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:31, 8:15.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids.
Coolidge: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Two Tickets to London," Michele Morgan, A. Curtis.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Salute for Three," B. Rhodes, Macdonald Carey.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Gene Kelly, Lucille Ball. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington." Basil Rathbone.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Mr. Big," Gloria Jean, D. O'Connor.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 3:30, 7:55.

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HEAR OUR RADIO PROGRAM—"Looking Through the Window" given by Louise Morgan, WNAC, Tuesday Through Friday of this week, 12:30 p.m.

Nazi Resistance Ends in Corsica as French Enter Bastia

Continued from Page 1

Po in Northern Italy, official front-line dispatches announced.

Simultaneously, United States troops of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's fifth Army have surged forward from Benevento in their march on Rome from Naples and have captured an important crossing of the Calore River, thereby threatening to turn the flank of any water defense line which the Germans may attempt to hold along the Volturno River.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's advance up the Adriatic Coast likewise threatened to turn the defenses of Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring which may be centered about Rome and the Apennines.

His march was advanced greatly by leapfrog tactics of amphibious landing forces which seized Termoli by surprise, beat off German counterattacks, took an undisclosed number of prisoners well behind the enemy's rear, and then made a junction with the main body of the Eighth Army which continued to pound up the coast.

Termoli is 50 miles north of Foggia, the airbase city, and approximately 17 miles north of General Montgomery's previous position at the mouth of the Fortore River just north of the "spur" of the Italian boot.

Termoli is a small seaport with 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants and is some 10 miles behind the mountainous ground which breaks in to the coast to ring the Foggia Plain. It is about 215 miles up the coast from Otranto on the Italian heel and 190 miles south of Rimini where the Po Plains begin.

Already there was evidence that the crossing of the Calore by Americans was forcing the Germans to withdraw from the Volturno line where they might have hoped to halt the retreat.

The Calore, which the Americans reached with the capture of Benevento, flows into the Volturno which turns northward at Amorosi, 26 miles northeast of Naples.

British Armor Helps Drive Against Nazis

Immediately north of Naples, Fifth Army patrols with strong British armor support attacked retreating Germans and found enemy resistance stiffening, apparently because the Germans were intent upon slowing down General Clark's advance long enough to withdraw heavy equipment and supplies across the Volturno.

The Fifth Army's march also was impeded greatly by German demolition parties which were blowing up every bridge, road junction, and culvert.

With the Americans across the Calore River and in a position to strike westward in force, the Germans appeared able only to fight a delaying action along the Volturno once General Clark's main body reaches that stream.

While General Montgomery's amphibious undertaking, a repetition of tactics that permitted rapid advances along both Sicilian coasts, made spectacular gains, other Eighth Army forces pushed to the northwestern edge of the Foggia Plain and occupied the town of Motta, 28 miles northeast of Foggia, a communiqué announced. The communiqué did not say when the town was taken.

Rain still falling in the Naples area Oct. 3 impeded General Clark's drive beyond the city where essential services and food supplies were being organized quickly by Allied forces to relieve the dangers of famine and epidemics.

Nazi Tank Torpedo Has Remote Control

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4

The Germans are using a new antitank land torpedo that resembles a small tank about the size of a motorcycle sidecar and is operated by remote control, the Moscow Radio said in quoting a Tass dispatch.

The radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said the torpedo carried about 150 pounds of explosive in its nose and had a reel of cable at the rear leading back to an operator who might be in a shelter up to 1,500 yards away. The operator guides the machine and sets off the explosive by electricity.

The Russians have found the best defense is to cut the cable, the broadcast said.

Russia:

Mud Bogs Armies On Most of Front

Activity on the Soviet-German front was confined to Red Army attacks in the Gomel and Mogilev sectors of White Russia as autumn rails prevailed over most of the long battle line.

The Russians kept up sharp scouting activity and long-range artillery duels elsewhere along the front, where Red Army lines were lodged against German defenses on the Dnieper and upper West Dvina Rivers.

A lull in military operations is customary at this time in Russia when rains create virtually impassable bogs of vast stretches of the country.

The German communiqué indicated a considerable slackening of activity along the entire Eastern Front, reporting only local Soviet attacks in the Kuban Peninsula of the Caucasus and scattered clashes with Russian troops which had forced crossings of the Dnieper.

Last year's Russian winter offensive did not begin until Nov. 19.

The line generally appeared to have been stabilized until early winter frosts freeze a new, hard track fit for campaigning.

Some further advances, however, still were being made in White Russia toward the east bank of the upper Dnieper. Most progress was being made toward Mogilev where the Red Army crossed the Pronya River, 29 miles east of Mogilev. The Russians pushed more slowly through the strongly defended populated points near Gomel.

Stiffer German resistance at the points of attack was indicated by estimates in the Oct. 3 Soviet communiqué that 155 enemy tanks were destroyed or damaged the previous day. This was the highest figure since August.

No dispatches on front-line operations have been printed in the Soviet press since that communiqué was issued.

Meanwhile the fall of Staro-Tamanskaya in the Caucasus left the Germans only a few miles of untenable marshes on the peninsula opposite the Crimea. Staro-Tamanskaya is 10 miles across the strait from the Crimean port of Kerch, which already is under Soviet air attacks.

The freeing of the Caucasus and the Soviet attacks near Zaporozhe apparently foreshadowed an early Soviet attempt to liberate the Crimea by a pincers movement. A Soviet break-through across the middle Dnieper also would imperil Nazi garrisons there.

South Pacific:

Madang Next Goal Of Allied Drive

Their last important coastal supply base gone and their land flank beset by a column of Australian troops, the Japanese on New Guinea's Huon Peninsua were squeezed between the mountains and the sea.

The enemy's position, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said in a communiqué was futile if not untenable, and the Allies had every reason to believe the entire Northeastern New Guinea shore line as far as Madang was within their grasp.

Finschhafen, major enemy anchorage and air station on the eastern coast of the Huon Peninsula, fell Oct. 2 to Australia's famed Ninth Division, battle-hardened veterans of Tobruk and El Alamein.

That in itself assured the Allies final control of the Huon Gulf, on which Lae and Salamaua are situated.

But through a simultaneous air and ground advance, pressed persistently up the Markham River from Lae and over the mountains of interior New Guinea to the Ramu River Valley on the northwest, the Allies have achieved dominance of the entire peninsula as well.

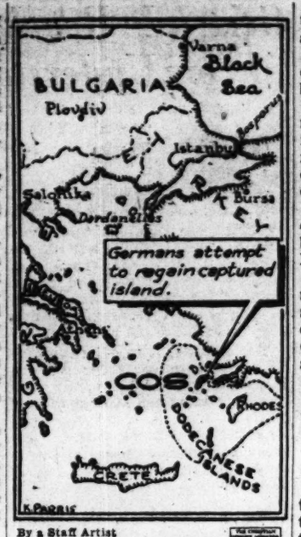
"The speed of this double development caught the enemy completely by surprise and has resulted not only in the dislocation of his grip on British New Guinea but has caused him large losses with no compensating damage inflicted on our own forces," General MacArthur declared triumphantly.

"It has outflanked and contained all enemy centers between Finschhafen and Madang and rendered practically useless numerous positions and installations along the coast."

Madang, former capital of German New Guinea, lies nearly 200 miles northwest of Finschhafen. Thus, in less than three weeks since the fall of Lae, Sept. 16, General MacArthur's forces have come close to clearing the Japanese from a strip of New Guinea coastline nearly as long as that taken in the preceding seven months' slow advance from Buna to Salamaua.

Furthermore, General MacArthur disclosed these new successes have been obtained with forces "always less than those available to the enemy" and at a cost of "extraordinarily light" losses.

They are attributable in large measure, the General added, to "the element of surprise based upon the closely co-ordinated action of the three elements of ground, sea, and air," which he said prevented the enemy "from concentrating at critical points."



By a Staff Artist

Nazis Try to Retake Cos

Small Aegean Island of Cos, taken by the Allies Sept. 22, was the object of a determined German effort to regain the stronghold.

Continent:

RAF Bombs Kassel 'Forts' Hit Frankfort,

American Flying Fortresses, supported by long-range Thunderbolts, swept into Germany and attacked targets in Frankfurt, which is 91 miles southwest of Kassel where RAF heavy bombers struck on the night of Oct. 3, it was announced today.

The British Air Ministry also said that British Mosquitoes bombed Hannover and targets in the Rhineland. Other bombers laid mines in enemy waters.

A British communiqué described the Kassel attack as "very heavy" and said preliminary reports indicated "that heavy damage was done to this important industrial target." The weather was described as excellent.

The RAF's night operations, including the Kassel raid, cost 24 bombers.

Frankfurt with a population of more than half a million, is a big inland port on the Main River, a railway center, and the site of large oil refineries, Chemical plants, and other war factories.

It was the 37th raid of the war on that city. It has been untouched by air assault, however, since last December.

The twin blows followed the now-familiar Allied strategy of splitting German defenses, as the cities lie less than 100 miles apart, one east of the Ruhr and the other southeast.

Aegean Sea:

Germans Attack British on Cos

In the first serious German move to contest the Allied advance over the Aegean island steppingstones to the Balkans, Nazi sea and airborne forces have attacked Allied positions on the island of Cos.

The British, announcing the attack on the second largest island in the Italian Dodecanese group, added the cryptic statement: "The necessary countermeasures have been taken by defending forces."

Cos, which has an excellent airfield, was seized by British parachute troops and sea-borne forces on Sept. 22 along with Leros in the Dodecanese group and the Greek island of Samos to the north.

Yugoslavia:

Patriots Capture Montenegrin Town

The Free Yugoslav Radio in a communiqué recorded by Reuters announced that Patriot troops have captured the Montenegrin town of Kolasin on the Tara River, 75 miles inland from Dubrovnik.

Troops of the First Croat Corps have occupied the railway station of Generalski-Stol on the Zagreb-Susak line, the bulletin added.

Yugoslav troops were reported still battling German forces near the Adriatic seaport of Spalato and near the towns of Klis, Knin, and Drnis.

Other units in the north slashed across the Rakek-Trieste railway at several points and large sections are in the hands of Partisans, the war bulletin said.

China:

Japan Reinforces Army in China

The Japanese were reported pouring fresh troops into Southeastern China in a drive apparently aimed at dispersing Chinese concentrations and forestalling possible attacks upon their strongholds in the triangle formed by Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangchow.

A Chinese communiqué acknowledged that Chinese forces had been forced to give up several towns, including the railway city of Suancheng, 80 miles south of Nanking.

The bulletin said the Japanese had reinforced their troops in Northern Chekiang, Southern Kiangsu, and Southern Anhwei with units shifted from adjacent areas and had started concerted drives in all three provinces.

Tojo Quits South Pacific As Major Front in War

Continued from Page 1

capacity to prune the sinews of war.

It has acquired all the raw materials it wants, but unless it can convert these as quickly and in as great quantities as the United States and Britain, its fortunes are on a dangerously accelerating decline.

Where Japan has suffered most during the past year's fighting has been in the things it has greatest difficulty replacing — planes and ships. Men count little in Tokyo's scale of reckoning. What it has lost in manpower in the Solomons and New Guinea is relatively small among its many millions.

But when it loses 500 planes in an attempt to maintain Wewak as an air base, it becomes time for it to readjust its strategy to its fundamental needs of security and the replacement capacity of its aircraft factories.

All this underlines one point connected with future battles in the Pacific which is too often overlooked. However slender General MacArthur's forces may have been, they have played a part out of all proportion to their size in advancing the final Allied victory.

The Japanese have been forced to action in the South and Southwest Pacific and have not been given time to accumulate reserves of those things which they urgently need to stave off the avalanche when it eventually comes. Their losses in planes and ships have been formidable.

On the other hand, the Allies have fought this war cheaply, so that while Japan's resources have been strained, those of the Allies have been gaining vastly in comparison.

With its Axis allies in Europe and a sizable portion of the Allies' war potential rolling into position for an attack in the Pacific, Japan must be beginning to feel all the anxiety of a hunted animal at bay.

The final assault on Finschhafen followed terrific dive bombing and low-level bombing by Australian and American planes on Kakakog Ridge, where the Japanese had dug in for their final last-ditch stand.

Veterans of Tobruk and El Alamein, with fixed bayonets, irresistibly stormed up the hillside and swarmed over the Japanese defenses. Within a short while, all resistance was ended.

Revert to Form

After an inglorious month of defeat, disorderly fighting, and retreat, the Japanese suddenly and temporarily reverted to form at Finschhafen by reviving the old tradition of digging in and resisting stubbornly.

In deep, strongly fortified posts on steep hills, beset on every side, they fought desperately, refusing to surrender, sticking blindly to their foxholes. Once they realized that they were beaten, they retired to their twisting underground shelters and, armed with grenades, waited to inflict as much damage on the attackers as possible before they themselves were overwhelmed.

The capture of Finschhafen is an end and a beginning. It finally liquidates Japanese hopes on New Guinea south of Madang.

It prevents any possibility of the Japanese using the vital straits to counterattack the newly won Allied position by sea. On the other hand, it puts Gen. Douglas MacArthur in a position to launch fresh offensives, since now he holds a string of airfields whose striking range is anywhere within the radius of Wewak in the northwest to Gasmata in the southeast. At the same time, it gives him a deep-water harbor which, together with that at Lae, will enable him to accumulate stores and equipment necessary for his next move.

Examination Day Set by Army-Navy For High Schools

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The War and Navy departments have set Tuesday, Nov. 9, as examination day for high school students who wish to enter specialized training courses.

High school seniors or graduates who have reached their 17th but not their 22d birthday will be eligible to take the examination for enrollment in college courses leading to service as specialists, technicians or officers.

Those expressing a preference for army service will be enrolled in the Army Specialized Training Reserve program. Students between the ages of 17 and 20 may express preference for the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

More than 300,000 youths took the first examinations for specialized training last April.

In setting the new examination date, the War and Navy departments, in a joint letter to educational institutions which give the tests, said:

"The success of the first qualifying test is evidence of the wholehearted support and conscientious effort of school and college officials. We are confident that we can continue to count on you to give this program your complete support and maintain the same high standards in administering it."

Basic English Offered to Quebec

MONTREAL, Oct. 4 (CP)—Introduction of the "Basic English" study system in Quebec schools would be of more benefit to the Province than any other area in North America, Dr. Ivor Richards said in an interview.

Dr. Richards, director of the Harvard University Commission of English Language Studies and a Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge University, England, helped establish the simplified English vocabulary with Charles K. Ogden, another Cambridge man. He was in Montreal en route to Harvard after a summer in the Canadian Rockies where he aided the Canadian Alpine Club training Canadian troops in mountaineering.

Basic English would be of great help to French-speaking people in Quebec who have difficulty with the present system of English instruction, Dr. Richards said. "Experience in 30 countries shows the Basic English system cuts down the time spent in studying through old methods, thereby leaving students with more time to concentrate on their native culture."

He said the Basic English system, consisting of an 850-word vocabulary, can be mastered in six months in concentrated study and in two years through classroom methods.

Kimmel-Short Trial After War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Court martial trial of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, Navy and Army commanders in Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, probably will not be held until after the war.

Both officers have waived any technical objections to delaying the proceedings beyond the two year-period covered by the statute of limitations.

A joint Army-Navy statement said that "it has been decided to postpone proceedings against these officers until such time in the future as may be decided upon as being appropriate."

Admiral Kimmel and Gen. Short were relieved of their commands within a fortnight after the Japanese struck. An investigating commission headed by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court went to Hawaii to investigate and reported to President Roosevelt:

"It was a dereliction of duty on the part of each of them not to consult and confer with each other respecting the meaning and intent of the warnings (sent from the War and Navy Departments between Nov. 27 and Dec. 7, 1941) and the appropriate measures of defense required by the imminence of hostilities."

Canadian Women Form 35 Per Cent Of Air Lines' Staff

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 4—More than three-quarters of a class of 50 just assigned to duty on Trans-Canada Air Lines are women, it was announced by the company here.

Largest ever to graduate from the personnel training school of the company in this city, the group's feminine contingent was 38 women, all of whom are taking the place of men in active service.

D. R. MacLaren, supervisor of the passenger service, also disclosed at the graduation exercises, that 35 per cent of the air line's personnel are now women.

Among the new group were 17 radio operators, six reservation clerks, nine teletype operators, 12 passenger agents, and six traffic and counter clerks.

Navy Develops Cream To End 'Flash Burns'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—A skin creame which protects against "flash burns"—the searing injuries inflicted by the heat accompaning an explosition—is the Navy's newest safety development.

The crea mis described as battleship gray in color and of the consistency of ordinary cold cream. About an ounce and a half smeared on the face, neck, forearms and hands will afford complete protection, the Navy said, against burns from a flash of more than 1,000 degrees centigrade.

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On KNIVES and FORKS

Sledge: Forks! What be they?
Mercroft: The laudable use of forks, brought into custom here as they are in Italy to the sparing of napkins.
"The Devil is an Ass" by Ben Jonson.

CHARLES I 1612, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

We always speak of "Knives and Forks", never of "Forks and Knives", and yet in polite society it is the fork with which we are on the more intimate terms.

The reason is, probably, that the knife existed long before the fork made its appearance and that the first "forks" were really knives . . .

Chaucer's Prioresse who "leet no morsel from hir lippes fall" knew neither knife nor fork. She dipped into the dish with her dainty fingers and demurely conveyed the morsel to her mouth with the same implements. In a book on Continental travel published in London in the year 1611 we read this: "the reason for this their curiosity (*i.e.* the use of the fork) is because the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with fingers seeing all men's are not alike clean." Thus the fork appears to have succeeded the napkin for this particular usage.

The origin of the fork was probably a smaller pointed knife with which the joint was steadied whilst being carved. From that was evolved something like a skewer or one-pronged fork which later became the two-pronged fork. But these were only servers.

Individual knives probably came into polite use in this country about the fourteenth century, but the individual fork in association with the knife did not put in an appearance until the seventeenth century, though they had been in use in Italy at a much earlier date. In fact in some examples of early table cutlery which have been preserved we find sets of knives with only one fork.

English silver-handled knives and forks (two-pronged) of the eighteenth century show considerable variety and artistry of design, but as the fork developed from the two-prong to the three and later to the four-pronged and increased in utility, table cutlery tended to deteriorate in design.

It has been left to the silversmiths of today to revive the combination of beauty and usefulness.

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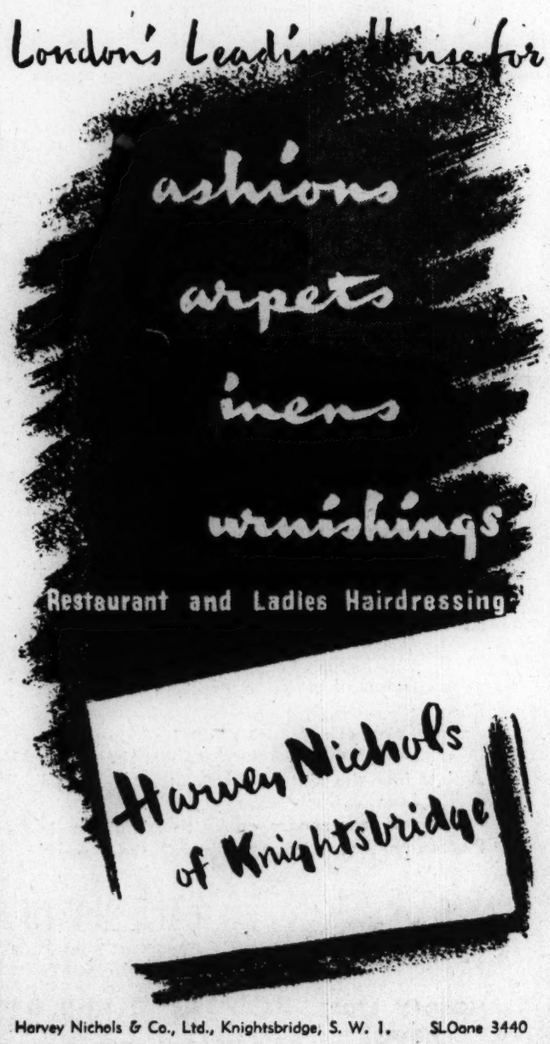

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Jews Escaping Denmark Find Haven in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (AP)—A report received here yesterday from Malmö, Southern Sweden, said Dr. Niels H. D. Bohr, Danish physicist and Nobel prize winner in physics in 1922, was among the refugees to reach Sweden from German-occupied Denmark. No details of his flight from Denmark were available. His fame as a physicist rests largely on his theoretical work in the field of atomic structure.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (AP)—Southern Sweden has become a haven for at least 1,100 Danish Jews who risked drowning or the guns of Nazi patrols rather than face deportation to Polish or Baltic labor camps, it was estimated here today.

The nation opened its arms to the refugees, who used rowboats and fishing smacks to run the gantlet of alert Germans across the narrow channel which separates the two countries. Others made by the Swedish Government to Berlin to provide a haven for 8,000 of the 10,000 Jews in Denmark have been ignored by the Nazis.

The Swedish press was almost unanimous in its denunciation of a German order which decreed capital punishments for Jews caught in attempts to flee the country.

Reports from Norway, meanwhile, tended to confirm rumors of declining morale and mutinous tendencies among German submarine crews in the northern part of that country.

A Norwegian legation statement quoted advices from Thomsö, one of the largest German submarine bases in Norway, as saying that discipline there was very poor and that German marines ashore had clashed on more than one occasion with their officers.

The Danish news service said the Nazis had rounded up 1,600 Jews in Denmark.

Jews, from babies to nonagenarians, were said to have been seized and a Jewish home for the aged raided. Three German transports were anchored off Copenhagen, the news agency said, the ships apparently being intended to transport the Jews east.

Widespread Arrests Made

German officials announced that the Jews were being "removed from public life" in Denmark. Widespread arrests, made only after Storm Troop and Gestago reinforcements had been sent in to Denmark, were begun on the night of Sept. 30 and early on the morning of Oct. 1 coinciding with the Jewish holidays.

The raids were reported to have continued through Oct. 2.

The Swedish Minister to Berlin, a Swedish Government announcement said, formally offered refuge for Danish Jews, at the same time telling Nazi officials that the purge would have what he described as "serious repercussions" in Sweden.

A Foreign Office spokesman in announcing the Swedish offer said he was not prepared to comment on the nature of the repercussions.

So far, he said, Berlin has failed to reply to the offer.

The Swedish Government is providing care for Jewish refugees who already have fled to Sweden.

Although the state of siege in Denmark continued in full force, establishing a record length of more than a month, Danish resistance to the Germans appeared to be hardening instead of slackening.

German Measures

A week-end German announcement of the purge said that Danish soldiers interned during the period of open revolt against the Nazis in late August would be released soon. Danish sources here said that Prince Viggo, nephew of King Christian and an active officer in the Hussars, is the only member of the royal family still interned.

The German announcement issued in Copenhagen said:

"Interned Danish soldiers will be released within a few days by order of competent German quarters. An official German statement Saturday emphasized that it is now possible to fulfill the wish of the Danish population for the friends of the interned soldiers, because elements have been removed which continually poisoned the atmosphere.

"The speed of the release depends upon technical conditions. The German measures mentioned in the statement refer to Jews who are accused of having considerably accentuated the situation in Denmark by their anti-German agitation and their moral and material support of terror and sabotage actions. By the German measures they will be deprived of the possibility of further affecting public life."

The German announcement failed to make clear whether the Jews were being interned in Denmark, Germany, or Poland, or whether they were being deported to Eastern Europe to work on German fortifications and roads—the possibilities regarded here as most likely.

How Matters Stand in Italy

Associated Press from Signal Corps Radio

Generals Get the Latest News

Even generals have to be told. They can't be everywhere at once, and when their orders are given they have to wait and get news of how they have been carried out, and with what success. Here Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of the United States Fifth Army—he's the one with a helmet—, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—second from right—Chief of the Allied Forces in the North African theater, and Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt—right—Commander of United States Naval Forces in the Mediterranean listen to an explanation by an unidentified officer of the situation at that time in Italy.

Comfortable Germans to Get Ax

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Alternately threatening and reassuring a Berlin Harvest Day crowd, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, promised Germany enough food for the winter and then warned that anyone who placed personal comfort "above the honor of our people" would be beheaded.

His broadcast promise of adequate food, however, was in direct contrast with another festival address in which Herbert Backe, State's Secretary, told the same audience of the severe drought that had gripped all east German territories. The year's harvest consequently had been below expectations, he said.

Dr. Goebbels warned those attending Germany's annual celebration of the fall harvest that a slackening of Allied air raids during the past few weeks was due to adverse weather conditions and that "we must reckon upon severe setbacks in the future."

But shifting to reassurances, he predicted that Germany would win the air war in the end. British and American air attacks have "failed utterly" to destroy Germany's munitions and industry, he declared.

In an explanation of the retreats in Russia, he said "our disengagements . . . originate from audacious and rational reflections."

Losses in war potential, he added, "are being compensated for by advantages of a strategic nature."

"Nobody knows better than the Führer himself what tribulations have been suffered in badly-bombed sections," he said.

"If, however, there is among us so cowardly a subject who places personal comfort above the honor of our people, then we are resolved to cut his head off."

He concluded with the boast that "the March on Berlin has failed."

Argentine Attaché Sails for Portugal

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 4 (AP)—Col. Armando Raggio, military attaché of the Argentine Embassy in Italy, sailed for Lisbon Oct. 2, but his ultimate destination probably will be determined by the progress of the fighting in Italy.

Colonel Raggio sailed on the Spanish liner Cabo de Hornos which is also carrying 143 Germans being repatriated from Chile, including the former German Ambassador to Santiago, members of the embassy and consular staff and their families.

Although the Argentine Embassy staff still is in Rome, the Government also is maintaining relations with King Victor Emmanuel's Government which is temporarily lodged at Brindisi. Colonel Raggio probably will determine where to proceed after he arrives in Spain. The same problem faces the Consul at Genoa, who also is among the passengers.

Likewise returning to their posts after long vacations were the consul at Berlin and the consul at devastated Hamburg, the latter with instructions to set up the consulate elsewhere in Germany.

Even Nazis Sing Of 'Johnny Zero'

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—"Johnny Zero," popular American song which has been plugged heavily in Britain as well as in the United States, was featured on a German Radio propaganda program heard in London.

A woman crooner, unidentified by the announcer, sang the number in English. There was no explanation for inclusion of the song.

'Deplorable'

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (AP)—Sven Hedin, prominent Swedish explorer who is known for his pro-German sympathies, told the Stockholm Social-Demokraten that Nazi persecution of the Danish Jews was "deplorable."

Nazis' Dodecanese Assault Expected

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 4—Germany's attempt to retake lost Axis territory in the Dodecanese Islands was not unexpected here. Military authorities realized that the Germans could not afford the loss of such strategic spots as the islands of Cos, Leros, and Samos without at least one major attempt to rewin them.

Occupancy of these islands carried the Allies for the first time within what is known as Germany's "iron ring" for the defense of Southeastern Europe, and it was not to be supposed that such an important success could be gained without a fight at some stage or another. Since there was no Axis opposition at the time of occupation, the Allies now are feeling the weight of energetic German counter measures.

At the moment, the situation in the Dodecanese still can be described as "obscure," and there is no indication how the fighting is going, other than an early announcement that "the necessary counter measures" have been taken. Actually all this means is that officers on the islands are too busy fighting to send detailed dispatches to headquarters.

Allied strength on the islands naturally is a carefully guarded secret, and all it is possible to say is that if the enemy is successful it will only be after the stiffest fighting.

On the other hand, it is apparent from previous German military operations that the Nazis would not have undertaken such a venture without strong forces. This interpretation is strengthened by the fact that the Germans waited approximately two weeks before launching their counterattack. It is obvious that the interim was used in assembling a force the enemy thought was sufficient to do the job.

It is equally apparent, however, that the Germans would have considerable difficulty in assembling even a modest invasion force in this part of the world. It seems likely that the enemy's sea and airborne attack started from islands in the Aegean Sea, possibly from Rhodes. This would necessitate the assembling of a considerable number of invasion boats and their protective escort.

It is known that the surrender of the Italians deprived the enemy of many ships, particularly combat vessels, and this, combined with the simultaneous increase in United Nations naval strength in this area, would make it no easy task for Berlin to transport and protect its invading forces.

Furthermore, for many months Allied air power in the Middle East has been conducting a ceaseless campaign against Axis shipping in the Aegean and Axis air strength on Crete and Rhodes.

While possession of these three islands is naturally beneficial to the Allied cause and is strongly welcomed by the Greeks here, their capture was not a major military adventure and hasn't so far greatly influenced the course of the war. The major significance of these islands, perhaps, is the aid they could give in the event the Allies attack other near-by and more important enemy positions.

The belief here that the enemy would counterattack in the Dodecanese was based on the conviction that the Germans are determined to protect their "iron ring" with the same determination they used in Sicily and at Salerno.

Although many military men here doubt if Berlin has sufficient manpower to spare in defense of these islands, in view of Germany's mounting obligations elsewhere, the Nazis' decision seems dictated both by questions of prestige and the desire to make the Allies pay the heaviest possible price for every advance.

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$10,650,000,000 Tax Rise Asked to Halt Inflation

Continued from Page 1

per cent to bring in an estimated additional $1,110,000,000.

Estate and gift taxes would be increased by lowering the exemption for estate taxes from $60,000 to $40,000, while increasing rates, raising a total estimated $400,000,000, increase.

Special excise taxes designed at once to increase Federal income and to cut down consumption of scarce goods, and so arranged that families could, if they so desired, avoid taxes by giving up "luxuries" would raise the remainder, amounting to well over $1,000,000,000.

Excise Tax Increase

Thus the tax on motion picture tickets would be jumped from 10 to 30 per cent; railroad tickets would undergo the same tax jump; each soft drink would pay a minimum of 1 cent a bottle, while the tax on distilled spirits would be so high that an estimate places the tax at 12½ cents a drink.

Taxes would also be heavily increased on furs, jewelry, toilet preparations, luggage and general admissions.

The new Morgenthau tax rates show the determination of the Administration partially to meet the so-called inflationary gap, between the nation's present unprecedented income, and its record low of consumer goods. It has been whittled down, however, by congressional opposition to imposing higher taxes, particularly just before an election.

It is frankly not believed that Congress will have the courage to go through with the Administration proposals, even though most economists here consider them inadequate, and although they represent a reduction from original recommendations of $12,000,000,000 urged by the White House.

The new tax proposals, followed by Mr. Roosevelt's forthcoming message to Congress dealing with subsidies, food costs, wages and prices, are setting off another nation-wide discussion of the inflation problem, expected to last until Congress finally acts on a new tax bill, possibly next January. Observers here will be surprised if Congress ultimately raises more than half of the proposed Treasury levies.

Biggest item of the new jump to all-time highs is in the individual income tax field. At present the withholding levy against the taxable portions of wages and salaries amounts to 20 per cent. The Treasury would boost this, to 30 per cent in some instances. Exemptions would be cut. For married persons the exemption would be dropped from $1,200 to $1,100, for dependents from $350 to $300; the $500 exemption for single persons would be kept as it is. The victory tax would be absorbed into the regular income tax.

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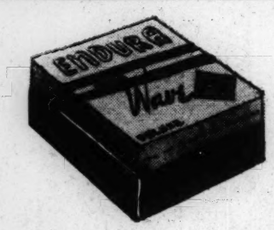

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Morgenthau Offers Examples of New Tax

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., gave these examples of how the new integrated victory, normal and first bracket surtax proposal would work:

A married person with two dependents: "Under the present law, the income tax exemption would amount to $1,900, and the Victory Tax exemption would usually amount to $624; under the proposal there would be one exemption amounting to $1,700.

"Such a person having a net income of $1,000 a year will pay a gross tax under the present law of $25, of which $11 is his refundable Victory Tax credit. Under the new proposal, he will not be required to pay any tax at all.

"If such a person is earning $3,000 a year, he is now paying a gross tax of $327, of which $60 is his Victory Tax credit. Under the new proposal, he would pay $384, or $57 more than his present gross tax.

"A married person with two dependents earning $8,000 a year is now paying a total of $1,735, of which $182 is his Victory Tax credit. Under the new proposal he would pay $2,523, or $788 more than his present gross tax.

"At $25,000 per year, a married person with two dependents is now paying $10,171, of which $597 is his Victory Tax credit. Under the new proposal he would pay $13,750, or $3,579 more than his present gross tax."

Excerpts From Treasury's Call For Taxes to Meet War Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — Excerpts from Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's statement to the House Ways and Means Committee calling for increased revenues to meet war costs follows:

The additional taxes for which we are going to ask will make it necessary for people to take in their belts—but the cold hard facts of fiscal necessity demand it. We know by now that our willingness to spend the necessary funds, no matter how large, has had and will continue to have a definite effect on the lives of our men in battle. The superior fighting equipment which we have produced and bought has been expensive, but it will shorten the war and will save the lives of thousands of American fighting men."

One of our chief considerations in developing a tax program has been the drawing off of what is called "excess spending money." It has been estimated that income payments to individuals will amount to $152,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1944. The amount of goods and services available can absorb only about $89,000,000,000 of this $152,000,000,000, leaving $63,000,000,000. Personal taxes will reduce this figure by $21,000,000,000 at the present rate, leaving a total of about $42,000,000,000. Of this $42,000,000,000 we expect to draw off a substantial amount in

The sale of war bonds to individuals.

"Excess Money" in Bonds

During the past 12 months—that is to say, through the three drives which we have had, and the regular bond sales which go on month after month—we will have absorbed nearly $17,000,000,000 of this 'excess spending money' from individuals."

From a statistical standpoint, we know where the bulk of the new money lies, and where, therefore, lies also the greatest danger of inflationary pressure.

Today, four fifths of all the income of the nation is going to people earning less than $5,000 a year. And except for the people earning no more than a bare subsistence wage, this group presents the greatest potential danger from the inflationary standpoint. The weight of the inflationary money in the hands of this group can cause undue price rises, and can completely upset our entire economic system, unless absorbed in sufficient quantity."

Details of Schedule

From our surveys, and from checking closely the response of working people and farmers and other groups in the bond drives, we further found that this inequality to pay taxes is being compensated for in a large measure by the voluntary purchase of bonds among people who have more than their usual amount of money to spend.

The proposed schedule calls for $6,500,000,000 in additional individual income taxes.

We realize that these additional taxes, even in the reduced amount of $6,500,000,000, will impose a heavy burden on some taxpayers. You may therefore wish to consider some device for lessening the ultimate inpact of the increased tax on the lower income groups.

One such device which we have considered, and which I pass along to you for your consideration, is provision for a postwar refund of a part of the tax.

Such a refund should benefit principally the lower income groups and might be in the range of between $2,000,000,000 and $3,500,000,000 of the $6,500,000,000 tax. If such a device should be used, it is suggested that the taxpayer be permitted to purchase with his refund credit a fully-paid-up life insurance policy. There should also be a special provision permitting the immediate use for tax payments of any postwar credit in cases where the taxpayer's income has not increased substantially."

Social Security Charge

I should like to suggest, as enthusiastically as I know how, that you amplify and extend the present Social Security system.

Therefore, I suggest that the Congress seriously consider widening Social Security to cover practically all persons in the nation, to increase employment insurance benefits, and to provide benefits for temporary disability and hospitalization.

On the basis of bills already introduced in Congress, to do this would increase the Social Security taxes paid by empoyees by approximately $3,700,000,000. The necessary additional employers' pay-roll tax of $1,600,000,000 would make an annual increase of $5,300,000,000 for Social Security purposes.

A substantial increase in the Social Security pay-roll taxes would be of immediate service in diminishing the threat of inflation.

There is no pretense on the part of low-income people that they could comfortably pay these additional pay-roll taxes. It is known by them, and admitted to be a sacrifice; but it is felt by leaders and spokesmen for many such people, and by those of the people themselves with whom I have talked, that because we would be expanding Social Security's advantages and permitting workers to invest in their futures, this sacrifice will be made willingly."

Every State Over War Bond Quota

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said today every State in the Union apparently oversubscribed its quota in the $15,000,000,000 Third War Loan just closed.

Individual purchases, primary goal of the drive, exceeded the ceiling set for them, he said. The war loan total today stood close to $17,000,000,000.

U. S. Priority Given Talks With Russia

Continued from Page 1

nounced over the week end that he would offer it as a substitute for any other resolution the committee may report out.

Prompt Action Urged

Meanwhile Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, active sponsor of the B2H2 resolution, put the need for immediate congressional action, on the eve of the British-Russian-American Foreign Ministers' conference, in forthright terms by declaring, in a special article written for the United Press:

"Unless and until Congress by positive action answers two basic questions clearly, the postwar proposals of our Executive are not likely to carry too much weight with our Allies. One of the great fears of our Allies is establishing a peace which only United States participation can maintain and then having us walk out on it."

Senator Ball listed these "basic questions" as:

1. Whether Congress favors an organization of nations potentially universal in membership, a system of alliances, or a combination of the two as the form of international machinery to maintain peace.

2. What is the minimum authority and power which this international machinery must have to do the job, and that the Senate is willing to approve.

Now in Senate's Hands

"The further development of a strong American postwar foreign policy is now up to the United States Senate, traditionally the final arbiter in this field," Senator Ball declared.

"The Senate's position, the type and extent of international commitments which it is prepared to approve, is a question which must be answered before the United States can develop a clear-cut postwar foreign policy. . . . Specious arguments for delay, for avoiding a public debate on this vital issue, are not an answer. They are merely alibis for failure to produce an answer."

In the Associated Press poll of the Senate, a substantial number of the members favoring the Fulbright resolution displayed a willingness to go much further in making detailed commitments on postwar policies, their attitude being underlined by Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who is reported as saying:

"If that's all we can get, I'm for it, but it isn't strong enough."

Close to Majority

The number of Senators willing to vote affirmatively on the Fulbright proposal is only seven short of a Senate majority. Among them were several Republicans, who said they thought the Mackinac Island statement of their party's Postwar Advisory Committee was more to the point. This pledged the United States to "responsible participation in postwar co-operaive organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to maintain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world."

The Fulbright resolution would favor "the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace. . . ."

Just how many teeth will be inserted in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee resolution, now in process of being drafted, was uncertain today. As models before the Committee are five resolutions which have been referred to it, including the Fulbright, the B2H2 and those introduced by Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah and Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

War Co-ordination

Whether the resolution would be drafted out and passed by the treaty-approving Senate before Secretary Hull took his plane for London or Moscow was also uncertain. What was certain was that the fact of the importance and far-reaching possibilities of the impending tri-partite conference was being widely realized that the diplomatic discussions would be accompanied by talks among high Soviet, British, and American military leaders. It is widely felt in Washington that it is high time to co-operate the offensives of all armies attacking Hitler's "Fortress Europe" and that Russian staff officers should participate in future planning sessions of Anglo-American commanders concerning the war against Nazidom.

Lash and Shackles Barred as Georgia Revises Penal Code

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 4 (AP) — Georgia's penal system, which has suffered a public black eye for years, was given a boost toward esteem as a special legislative session banned the lash and shackles and set up a new correctional system.

Gov. Ellis Arnall sent the Assembly, as it ended a five-day meeting, congratulations for giving prison inmates "renewed faith in the decency and generosity of their fellow men."

The Legislature abolished the three-man State Prison Board and substituted a $7,000-a-year director of corrections. It ordered stripes removed by June (the extra time is for wearing out material on hand) and directed emphasis on vocational training in agriculture and industry. It ordered state highway "chain-gang" camps liquidated, and provided standards for all convict labor operations.

Governor Arnall said the penal system, put in the national spotlight over a decade ago by Robert Elliot Burns' "I am a Fugitive from a Georgia Chain Gang," was "archaic and inhumane." Two legislative investigations were ordered. Both urged reforms.

Negroes in Bar Opposed

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 4 (AP)—Jim Lipscomb, President of the Dallas Bar Association, said that Association adopted a resolution Oct. 2 asking the American Bar Association to rescind its decision to admit Negroes to membership.

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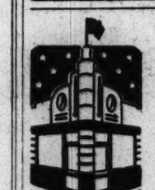

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Excess Spending Power Tied To Growth of Black Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Black market transactions and increasing difficulty in policing the rationing controls unless taxes are raised are seen by Randolph Paul, General Counsel of the Treasury, in testimony following that of Secretary Henry Morgenthau before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

"Already there has been appreciable difficulty in the enforcement of rationing and price control," he declared. "Gasoline and meat have shown a tendency to leak out of regular channels and flow to black markets. Illicit markets in ration coupons are developing here and there.

Moreover it must be remembered that temptations to enter the black market are on the increase. Until very recently supplies have been good enough to allow consumers to save more than before and consume more too. As it gets to be a question of consuming no more, and perhaps even less, than before, more people will be inclined to indulge in black market spending.

"At the same time that supplies are leveling off or shrinking, excess spending power from current income is on the increase; and in addition to their current increase, consumers have on hand a large cash accumulation from previous savings. This situation contains not only a threat of wartime inflation, but also a threat of postwar inflation—and, on the record of past wars, postwar inflations are the more dangerous.

"For the current fiscal year, Americans will have nearly $15 of spending power, after taxes are taken out, for every $10 worth of goods available. In Britain the ratio is only about $12 for $10 worth of goods. The prospective American ratio is clearly too high for safety. And in both cases the ratio does not cover the spending power that is available from past accumulations."

"British and Canadian standards of war finance call for taxes to cover about half of central government expenditures. The United States has been covering about one third, and a level of coverage only slightly higher is in prospect, under existing laws, for the fiscal year 1943-44.

"Present prospects are that citizens will receive incomes of at least $150,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943-44. Of this amount, about $20,000,000,000 will be absorbed by the Federal, state, and local personal taxes now in force (almost wholly Federal individual income tax).

"To buy up all available supplies of consumer goods and services at ceiling prices calls for almost $90,000,000,000, leaving excess spending power of about $40,000,000,000.

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Dewey Opens Charities Drive, Outlines Social Welfare Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A four-point social welfare program which he hopes to start next year was outlined by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in an address opening the 1943 campaign of the merged New York and Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities in Carnegie Hall on the night of Oct. 2. The Governor declared that social advances of the future must be financed "out of the savings achieved by better management of government." His program urged that the State:

1. Bring related activities, such as unemployment, workmen's compensation, public welfare, employment, and rehabilitation services, into an effective working team.
2. Simplify administrative machinery.
3. Develop a more skilled corps of public servants to manage these services, selected and retained on the basis of merit.
4. Provide, through competent research, geared in with industrial planning, sufficient foresight in social affairs to meet changing conditions, not through the wasteful devices of "emergency" programs and agencies, but through orderly use of flexible, permanent government machinery.

Financing of Operations

The Governor reminded the meeting that social obligations of government must be financed out of revenue from all the people and asserted government can fill its responsibilities in this field only as it remains within the bounds of "sound fiscal operations."

"I have said in the past, and I cannot repeat too often, that the outstanding problem of government today is this: How can we maintain and expand the services of government without bankrupting both the State and the nation?" he said.

"To that there is only one answer. We must finance the advances of the future out of the savings achieved by better management."

Concern for Each Other

The concern of one man for another is "an inseparable part of that deep religious faith in which we see our fellow men in terms of brotherhood under the fatherhood of God," Governor Dewey declared.

"A world which has suffered as much as our world has will never be the same again," he continued, discussing the postwar outlook. "It does not follow, however, that it will necessarily be a better world than the one we have known. With its exhaustion, brutality, poverty and starved peoples, it will, for some time, be a worse world. But, if we will it enough to labor for it, we can make it a better one."

Other speakers at the meeting were George Z. Medalie, President of the New York Federation of Jewish Charities, and Norman C. Goetz, chairman of the annual appeal launched in behalf of 116 affiliated medical and social welfare agencies serving the metropolitan area. Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals presided.

'Good-by, Laddie'

Wide World

Twins' Pet Goes to War

Twin brothers, Spike (left) and Mike Jamkelson of Seattle, Wash., were sad but also a little proud as they said good-by to Laddie when he left with 40 others dogs for duty with Dogs for Defense at Fort Robinson, Neb. They said Laddie is a good dog and "surely will bite the Japs good."

San Diego Grounded Fliers Aid Patrol and Build Hangar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Fliers whose planes have been grounded by military edict and whose airports have been taken over for military use might be expected to give up hope and get a horse.

But not those of San Diego. Through nearly two years of war they have continued their interest and their flying, and now are completing a new airport with a hangar large enough to house 10 planes.

Private aviation was active here before the war, with numerous small ports available near the City for the enthusiasts, many of whom held responsible positions in the aviation business.

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor all private planes were grounded and all airports were taken over for military use. The fliers were not permitted to take their ships up closer than 150 miles to the coast. Some moved their planes to Arizona and have made regular trips there for flying practice. Others have assisted in the Civil Air Patrol's plans for readiness.

Nearly all have joined in the project of building their own airport on land near the City which was lent to them by one of their members. They have borrowed heavy equipment for moving dirt and for leveling runways. They now have three dirt runways nearly ready. These are from 1,500 feet to 2,700 feet long.

Even as they worked on the project the members knew they might not be permitted to use their field when it is completed, but they have hopes. They believe that regulations may be relaxed as the war progresses.

The San Diego C. A. P. unit has a membership of 270 men and women, among whom are fliers who regularly ferry the great four-motored bombers to Australia and other distant points.

President's Group Opens N. Y. Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—A permanent regional office of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has been opened in the Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue. It will investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices in war industry, labor unions, and government agencies, serving the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire.

Edward Lawson, formerly staff member of the National Urban League and managing editor of the magazine Opportunity, has been appointed Regional Director in charge of the office. Examiners of the regional staff include Samuel R. Risk, Robert G. Jones, and Madison S. Jones, Jr.

The Committee was established by executive order on June 25, 1941, when the President reaffirmed the policy of the United States that "there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin." The committee reorganized and strengthened recently by executive order making it an independent war agency.

Five Marines Are Killed Fighting West Coast Fire

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 4 (AP)—Reinforced fire fighting crews worked through the night in an attempt to control a timber and brush fire which killed five Marines and injured 77 others.

The blaze, sweeping more than 6,500 acres in the hills near Barrett Lake, 45 miles southeast of San Diego, flared with new intensity after being partially blocked late yesterday. How it started was not known.

Additonal fire fighting experts flew here to join hundreds of civilian and military personnel battling to supress the fire, and naval officials began an investigation of the Marine casualties.

Argentine Policy Termed Obstinate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The soldier-rulers are becoming obstinate in their handling of Argentine foreign policy, more obstinate than the Castillo civil dictatorship which they overthrew, according to the latest authoritative reports reaching this center. Their obstinacy is interpreted here as a decision to disregard neighborly advice and adhere to their declaration of friendship with all nations, including those of the Axis.

This obstinacy may flare into open defiance of the United States, it was feared in Pan-American circles, as President Ramirez was reported to have "lost face" by the parallel presentation and comparison of the diplomatic correspondence in which United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull rejected Argentina's bid to obtain arms merely to maintain continental "equilibrium." His stock as a dictator had a further slump, it was declared, by the transparent attempt to make the resigned Foreign Minister, Admiral Segundo Storni, the "goat" of the episode.

The latest news from Buenos Aires, filtered through reliable channels, was that the Ramirez Government had rejected all friendly counsel from "elder statesmen" at home and "good neighbors" across the frontiers and that it was determined to follow its own course with "the firmness corresponding to the dignity of the Argentine nation." The quotation is from a presidential proclamation by General Ramirez.

Policy of 'Firmness'

The ordinary overseas reader should be able himself to interpret Argentine "firmness" as cable and other news surmounts the barriers of censorship. Foreign investments, as witness the American power and other companies, are already experiencing the firm hand. Latest unofficial dispatches refer to "anxious times ahead" for those in charge of American industrial and trading interests throughout the River Plate republic.

Argentine journalistic circles are stated to be indignant at the treatment accorded the evening newspaper Noticias Graficas, which was closed down "indefinitely" and its editor jailed. Action was taken against that newspaper because it responded frankly to an official invitation to comment frankly on the Hull-Storni correspondence.

Incidentally, an interesting aspect of this episode was how the majority of the newspapers refused to answer the Government invitation. There was every evidence that the Government sincerely wanted to obtain public reaction. But a press, cowed by dictatorship for so long, was either incapable or afraid of expression on a vital issue. The majority, who refused to believe the "good news" of freedom to comment, found themselves justified when they saw what happened to Noticias Graficas.

A few days later La Prensa, considered South America's greatest daily, finally broke its long silence on censorship. That newspaper was one of those which carried a censored version of President Roosevelt's speech. It now thundered against the curbing of discussion of foreign policy, openly blamed the Castillo regime for the Rio de Janeiro tragedy and criticized the present regime by implication. Actually it was sharper criticism than that carried by Noticias Graficas but, up to the time of this writing from La Paz, La Prensa had not been closed down.

What Travelers Find

It is often contended in Buenos Aires that no government dare close down La Prensa. None the less, that newspaper hitherto has always obeyed official instructions. It is an important institution in national—even international—life and has probably been right in maintaining continuity of publication. If and when La Prensa is closed down, or elects not to publish, observers overseas would be correct in assuming that the political situation in Argentina had become extremely grave.

Among the notables of long diplomatic experience and proved qualities of statesmanship who are reported to have called on General Ramirez asking him to revise his attitude were Señores Tomás A. Le Breton and Jose Maria Cantilo. Reliable sources said that these were turned down and that the General was determined on the Army continuing its work of "national salvation."

Argentine travelers, recently arrived here, admitted there was something like chaos in Government administration because of the widespread military intervention. What was more alarming, it was declared, was the fact that the regime had become the subject of public ridicule. The dismissal or resignation of high and valuable permanent officials at the Foreign Ministry, however, had caused general alarm.

The concession of substantial reductions in household rents—a popular move by Ramirez when he first seized office—was said already to have been forgotten by the great body of Argentines who are deeply solicitous for their country's international status. Editorial comment in several newspapers, before being closed down, displayed a public opinion anxious that the American nations should discriminate between the Argentine regime and the Argentine people. The temporary or permanent banning of newspapers has become now so common that some newspapers fail to record them.

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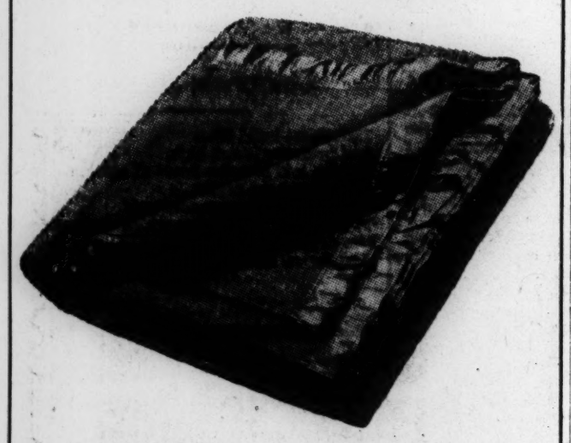
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The Home Forum

The Thinking Line

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE ASSEMBLY line and the battle line alone cannot win the victory or the peace," maintained a well-known educator and internationalist recently; and he continued: "For victory there must be also a powerful thinking line. We must understand our way to victory. Each common man must be willing to think hard and understand that this war is fought for moral issues alone."

Is it not true, then, that the power of the nation, or group of nations, is the sum of the right thinking of the individuals composing it? How necessary is each part to the whole! He who joins the "thinking line" does not allow his thinking to be dominated by either self-interest or greed and is quick to discard the easy phrases of pretended patriotism. He is unwilling to be the mouthpiece for rumor, complacency, confusion, or begrudging co-operation, for he knows that therein lies his country's defeat as well as his own.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 225), "The history of our country, like all history, illustrates the might of Mind, and shows human power to be proportionate to its embodiment of right thinking."

Christ Jesus illustrated the inevitable self-destruction of the greedy or selfish thought in his parable of the rich farmer who was dissatisfied with his large storage space and decided to tear down his barns and build greater ones. Then he said to himself, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry" (Luke 12:19). But, as the narrative continues, "God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself,' and is not rich toward God" (verses 20, 21).

There is no room on the "thinking line" for the belief that it is possible to get along very nicely with a mixture of good and evil. Mortal mind does not like to be made uncomfortable by the radical requirements of Truth. Evil suggests that complete victory may come without each individual's doing his part. It declares that a few can think for all. The teachings of Christian Science, however, stand squarely on those of Christ Jesus, and there are no halfway measures. To be destroyed, evil must be repented of and abandoned.

He who, like the Master, is facing the necessity of understanding the power of God's omnipotence and of man's divine right to utilize this power for good is also seeing the vanity of false thinking. He is a genuine force on the "thinking line." He is, indeed, helping the whole world to freedom and victory over evil. With selfless devotion, he is obedient to Principle, and is tireless in searching the way to victory and peace.

The second paragraph of the Preface to Science and Health reads: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the steppingstone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal. Though empires fall, 'the Lord shall reign forever.'"

Today we are faced with a situation which demands of everyone clear thinking, moral courage, and a sincere effort to understand spiritual truth. Thousands rejoice that they have found in Christian Science a sure guide to instruct, encourage, strengthen, and show the way; for it comes to lift thought above the belief in evil as real, to the understanding that God, good, made all, and could not create that which is unlike Himself. It shows that all unlike God is, therefore, without intelligence, substance, or power and is nullified by the understanding of the ever-presence of Truth, God.

It reveals man, not as a mortal with uncertain prospects, but as the spiritual, immortal idea of divine Mind, whole, complete, whose thoughts are with power because they are God's thoughts. It assures us (*ibid.*, p. 454), "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." The way leads out of the darkness of sickness, sin, self-interest, and defeat into the joyous light of divine reflection.

As the Christian warrior follows God's way, he is alert to differentiate between the true and the false. He cannot be made to compromise with evil in his daily life or in his world relationships. It is his prerogative to stand for Principle. No matter how cleverly error is disguised to beguile and trap the unwary, the right thinker thinks from the standpoint of God's wisdom, and fulfills the Bible promise (Romans 8:6), "To be spiritually minded is life and peace."

World citizenship is a high calling to which each one must respond to win and keep a righteous peace. The duties and privileges of this citizenship cannot be side-stepped or allowed to lapse, nor can they be shifted to other shoulders. They must be fulfilled wholeheartedly by the intelligent, the watchful, the spiritual thinker. Our "thinking line" must be universal in its scope and beneficence.

Blowing Leaves

Now with the world to come made bright
With harvestings of sheer delight:
Great garnet apples, amber pears,
Dark misty plums and clustered flares
Of purple grapes and golden sheaves,
Once more the trees give up their leaves
Festive in bronze and crimson masks
Lightly to every wind that asks—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

What Shall We Say?

What shall we say now that summer is gone,
Here in this hour when in the tree's shade
Stands another less eager sun?
Shall we say the same words we spoke
When we saw, like a chord of music growing,
The onflowing of the birds in April returning?

Against our hands the leaves are yellow and dry
As the sheaves that lean under the waiting sky.
What shall we say, knowing that the season is over
For leaf and for growing—
Hearing in the far hills already
The deep, strong wind of autumn blowing?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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OX CART: *A Chinese Tomb Figure of the T'ang Dynasty*

THE POTTERY of the T'ang dynasty (A. D. 618–906) in China is known to us from the funerary wares and figurines which were placed in the tomb chambers as a provision of all accouterments to which the departed had been accustomed. They have fortunately provided for the archaeologist the artifacts from which we can learn of life in the remote past. In China, however, there has always been an open aversion to molesting the burial mounds, even the most ancient. Archaeological research has been stalemated by this strong and widespread public feeling. It was only when European engineers built the railroads in China that they met with the obvious impossibility of skirting or going over the numerous artificial mounds and hillocks, and, in cutting through them, many forgotten tombs were opened. It was then that China and the rest of the world learned for the first time of the amazing variety and profusion of this early ceramic art.

The pottery, for the most part, had been swiftly fashioned of clay with an impermanent finish, since it was to be hidden underground. But from it we may learn something of the daily life and accomplishments of that period. Besides the replicas of dishes, bowls, jars, ewers, and cups, of a less durable quality than those actually used but of the same dimensions, there was also provided the entire entourage of a noble modeled in miniature: servants, musicians, and dancers, saddled horses and camels, some with their grooms, others with their riders, and others with carriages. Such were the pleasurable facilities for entertainment and travel in that day.

This ox cart in the Metropolitan Museum of Art was a part of such a retinue. The caparisoned bullock and the walled, two-wheeled vehicle, with a box for the driver, were undoubtedly shaped like those in actual use, probably for a lady to be shielded from public gaze. The modeling of this short-horned, white ox, with its great dewlap, suggests the realism and vigor of the formal animal sculpture of the T'ang dynasty.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

"What Does That Mean—'Tame'?"

"GOOD MORNING," said the fox.

"Good morning," the little prince responded politely, although when he turned around he saw nothing.

"I am right here," the voice said, "under the apple tree."

"Who are you?" asked the little prince, and added, "You are very pretty to look at."

"I am a fox," the fox said.

"Come and play with me," proposed the little prince, "I am so unhappy."

"I cannot play with you," the fox said. "I am not tamed."

"Ah! Please excuse me," said the little prince.

But, after some thought, he added: "What does that mean—'tame'?"

"You do not live here," said the fox. "What is it that you are looking for?"

"I am looking for men," said the little prince. "What does that mean—'tame'?"

"Men," said the fox, "They have guns, and they hunt. It is very disturbing. They also raise chickens. These are their only interests. Are you looking for chickens?"

"No," said the little prince. "I am looking for friends. What does that mean—'tame'?"

"It is an act too often neglected," said the fox. "It means to establish ties."

"To establish 'ties'?"

"Just that," said the fox. "To me, you are still nothing more than a little boy who is just like a hundred thousand other little boys. And I have no need of you. And you, on your part, have no need of me. To you, I am nothing more than a fox like a hundred thousand other foxes. But if you tame me, then we shall need each other. To me, you will be unique in all the world. To you, I shall be unique in all the world. . . ."

"I am beginning to understand," said the little prince. "There is a flower . . . I think that she has tamed me."

"It is possible," said the fox. "On the Earth one sees all sorts of things."

"Oh, but this is not on the Earth!" said the little prince.

The fox seemed perplexed, and very curious.

"On another planet?"

"Yes."

"Are there hunters on that planet?"

"No."

"Ah, that is interesting! Are there chickens?"

"No."

"Nothing is perfect," sighed the fox. But he came back to his idea.

"My life is very monotonous," he said. . . . "And, in consequence, I am a little bored. But if you tame me, it will be as if the sun came to shine on my life. I shall know the sound of a step that will be different from all the others. Other steps send me hurrying back underneath the ground. Yours will call me, like music, out of my burrow. . . ."

The fox gazed at the little prince, for a long time.

"Please—tame me!" he said.

"I want to very much," the little prince replied. "But I have not much time. I have friends to discover, and a great many things to understand."

"One only understands the things that one tames," said the fox. . . .

"What must I do to tame you?" asked the little prince.

"You must be very patient," replied the fox. "First you will sit down at a little distance from me—like that—in the grass. I shall look at you out of the corner of my eye, and you will say nothing. Words are a source of misunderstanding. But you will sit a little closer to me, every day." . . .

The next day the little prince came back.

"It would have been better to come back at the same hour," said the fox. "If, for example, you come at four o'clock in the afternoon, then at three o'clock I shall begin to be happy. I shall feel happier and happier as the hour advances. At four o'clock, I shall already be worrying and jumping about. I shall show you how happy I am! But if you come at just any time, I shall never know at what hour my heart is to be ready for you. . . ."

So the little prince tamed the fox. And when the hour of his departure drew near—

"Ah," said the fox, "I shall cry."

"It is your own fault," said the little prince. "I never wished you any sort of harm; but you wanted me to tame you. . . ."

"Yes, that is so," said the fox.

"But now you are going to cry!" said the little prince.

"Yes, that is so," said the fox.

"Then it has done you no good at all!"

"It has done me good," said the fox. . . . And then he added: "Go look again at the roses. You will understand now that yours is unique in all the world. Then come back to say goodbye to me, and I will make you a present of a secret." . . .

And he went back to meet the fox.

"Goodbye," he said.

"Goodbye," said the fox. "And now here is my secret, a very simple secret: It is only with the heart that one can see rightly; what is essential is invisible to the eye."

"What is essential is invisible to the eye," the little prince repeated, so that he would be sure to remember. — From "The Little Prince," by ANTOINE DE SAINT EXUPERY. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

At the Gate of a Great House in China

THE GREAT HOUSE of Pao's family was in a continual stir of magnificent activity, fascinating to all the children in our street. We would gather about the gateway, watching, listening. It was a pageant for our benefit and we missed none of it. In the morning we came running to see the departure of Pao's father for the yamen, where the government offices were. The mounted bodyguard would be drawn up at the gates, waiting. The lord of the house would issue forth, take his place in his carriage, and drive away, with the solemn clatter of many hoofs accompanying him.

Later in the forenoon came merchants. It might be a slender, smart young clerk, carrying some small and valuable parcel. It might be the proprietor of a shop himself, plump and prosperous, idly wafting his fan, followed by apprentices loaded with bundles and boxes. For the women . . . lived for the most part secluded within their own inner courtyards, and when they wished to purchase anything — whether silks, or thin porcelain bowls and cups, or ear-rings of silver-gilt set with jade or coral—a selection was brought for their choice. . . .

At noon in the winter, we watched the "doing of good works." Files of the poor and beggars would come on the hour as though summoned. They would stand at the gates with their cracked bowls and pots, waiting for the gift of food each day distributed. The stewards of the household then came out, carrying huge crocks of *congee*, the soft-cooked rice, steaming in the frosty air. . . .

Most dazzling of all the glories of Pao's house, to the watching children, were feast nights, when guests came riding to the gates in rickshas and four-wheeled open carriages, all tinkling with bells on the harness, with footmen attending before and behind. We edged into the outer courtyards, as close as we might come to the center of festivity in the high court beyond. Here we could see and hear and even smell of things sumptuous, as gorgeously robed ladies passed us almost close enough to touch, smelling of flowers and sandalwood and musk; and hurrying servants crossed and recrossed the courtyard bearing great bowls and platters that left on the air a trail of exquisite savor to make the mouth water.

Creeping still closer we would watch, enchanted, the actors brought to entertain the company, the best in Peking (and that meant the best in China!). Emperors and heroes of long-ago dynasties came to life in their song and pantomime, to the brazen music of gongs and cymbals, the intricate beat of drums, the shrill quaver of stringed instruments. We knew by heart each play and legend; we hailed by name the characters as they appeared, recognizing Tsao-Tsao by his treacherous, skull-white face and loyal Kuang Fei by his green robe and scarlet complexion and the clowns with a tiny white patch over the bridge of the nose. Before a word was spoken we knew what scene was to be played. We were endlessly fascinated by the gold-encrusted robes, the helmets plumed with yard-long pheasant feathers. And even to us, children though we were, there were significance and beauty in the stylized acting.— From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SUYIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

With Magic in Their Nostrils

IF THE HORSE ever becomes extinct like the dodo; if its familiar outlines become confined to sports prints and classic friezes, I hope its wooden counterpart will remain. The "chevaux de bois," as my French uncle called the roundabout at Nice, would hold us both spellbound, while we forgot the Roquefort cheese or the "eggs of today" which we had gone to buy in that fascinating section called the "Old Town."

Even dismantled and thick with dust, as I have seen them in furniture store-rooms, roundabout horses have magic in their nostrils and the lightning of the gods hidden beneath their hoofs. While the Italian women from the high pink and yellow houses scrubbed their linen in the river, little Giovanni and Rosa, Pierre and Marie, shrieked their delight from the backs of their wooden steeds. I knew exactly how they felt. A roundabout at a Yorkshire "tide" had furnished comparable ecstasy. The ride that rivaled any flight on Pegasus came once a year.

The signs of the approaching fair time were unmistakable. Two or three caravans would lurch up the moor road, now and then threatened by a tram which clanged a sharp command to clear the tracks; or by a huge lorry, whose driver would call out: "Na then! Keep to thy left!" They would turn onto the moor and stop there, and Maggie, who had seen them pass the house, would fetch in all the dry clothes from the line. She would count the pillow-slips and towels and raise the props. All the other clothes-lines in the neighborhood would receive similar attention.

Within a few hours, a gypsy woman with earrings and a dark-skinned baby would come to the kitchen door, selling torchon lace and offering to tell our fortunes if we crossed her palm with silver. Sometimes a gypsy child would begin attending our elementary school. I remember those who came seemed particularly slow to learn, and none of us felt the slightest envy except in one particular: we felt they could ride on the roundabout as much as they wanted.

To ride all day on a roundabout seemed the height of all experience. To straddle one of those white or spotted horses, or flying pigs, to grasp that spiral brass rod with both hands, while the music box tinkled that heavenly tune, that mechanical medley; to rise up and go down to that delicious rhythm, and never have it slow its tempo, and never have the music stop—that would have been paradise itself!

It was amazing how many complete dissertations occurred mentally as one sped past the little men of painted plaster, who swung their arms backwards and forwards with the music. Before they came in sight again, one could raise a controversy and settle it. I remember watching the younger ones, who rode in a chariot drawn by swans just in front of my prancing quadruped, and concluding some ponderous question with: "It *is* fair; it's fair enough. You can ride on a horse, too, when you're older. Like bedtime. Once I had to go right after tea. Of course, I stay up a little now. I'm seven!"

Meanwhile, the swans and the chariot, the pigs and the horses, the gnomes with their swinging, stuffed arms, the people on the benches outside the circle, all melted into a spinning band of color. The air grew oppressive with the smell of monkey nuts and machine oil, mint rock and brandy-snap, that glazed gingerbread stickier than toffee and infinitely crumbly, the purchase of which no amount of parent propaganda could discourage.

I think it was "A penny on the roundabout, tuppence on the swings," which would appear to support the poet who wrote, if I recall it correctly: "What we lose on the roundabouts we make up on the swings." A penny was a week's pocket-money, but the roundabout was worth it.

A day's ride on a roundabout might solve the problems of those vacationists who never can make up their minds where to go, but feel they must express some kind of motion. One wonderful thing about the merry-go-round is that you go up and down as well as forward, and you don't have to get anywhere, and you aren't going anywhere, except round and round.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Expanding Boston World

THE BOSTONIAN OF 1800 looked at the world and found it good. It was good because he had helped make it so, and by the turn of a bright new century firm conviction as to its merits had developed from two hundred years of toil in an undeviating line of progress. An important part in the founding of a nation had given the Bostonian courage to face the world and eternity with frankness, boldness, and a naïve curiosity. So it was with all New England, which aligned itself, with minor shades of difference in thought and custom, to the key settlement at the head of Massachusetts Bay.

There was time now to look about, take pleasure in the good already accomplished, and enjoy some of those arts and graces which make society not only estimable but pleasant. Philadelphia had already done so with no loss whatever to her prestige or her prosperity, and New York was developing along the same line. . . .

Boston was not a metropolis at the turn of the century; it was more the village, with twenty-five thousand persons inhabiting a township laid out in precarious and winding streets and alleys whose names often suggested either the charming byways of the English countryside or the forthright designation of common trade. . . .

The citizen at home was frugal and contented, kept alert by a constant inflow of new ideas but cautious about accepting them; some good things got away during this exercise of extreme wariness, but the net gains were acquisitions of permanent value for the most part, and Boston continued to grow rapidly.—From "Musical Interludes in Boston," by H. EARL JOHNSON. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Close to Romance

THE TERRAIN we are going to explore is called the Araba: the straight valley several miles across, extending from the southern end of the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba. We were undertaking this exploration during the finest of the seasons of the year, the spring. The rains were just ending and the desert was actually in flower. Though it may sound strange, there are about two weeks in the spring when the desert is a garden of yellows, blues, reds, and all the colors of the rainbow. The closest thing to romance that I have ever seen in the desert is a camel boy picking a beautiful bouquet of flowers and giving it most affectionately to his camel. The Bedouins have an extensive knowledge of plants and animals; and, among other things, know the camel's favorite flowers and weeds.—From "The Living Past," by CYRUS H. GORDON. (New York: John Day.)

California Autumn

Though we build dikes
And heap our levees high,
Nothing will stop the floods of autumn
Once they have begun.
Already in brown summer hills
Tides of gold are rising which shall sweep
Our fields before them
And drown in beauty all our orchard trees.

E. E. L.

Indispensable

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1943

Navy Discloses That Battleship South Dakota Is Hero of Pacific Epic

'Battleship X' Destroyed 3 Cruisers and 32 Planes

Identity of American warship, that played havoc with Japanese naval and air fleets off Savo Island, kept secret nearly year lest enemy obtain valuable construction information.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The famous "battleship," which shot down 32 planes in one engagement and then sank three Japanese cruisers, has been identified today by the Navy as the South Dakota.

Under command of Capt. Thomas L. Gatch—now Rear Admiral Gatch, Judge Advocate General of the Navy—the South Dakota bagged the three cruisers on the night of Nov. 14 off the point of Savo Island in the Solomons.

The battleship was prowling in search of enemy shipping when the three cruisers came into sight. The first salvo from the South Dakota set ablaze one of the cruisers. Before the other enemy warships could get within range, the South Dakota had sunk them all. Earlier, on Oct. 26 in the battle of Santa Cruz, it had slugged its way through a heavy air attack, shooting down 32 planes.

Identity Kept Secret

The Navy said the battleship's identity had been kept a secret for nearly a year because it was the first ship of a new class bearing new armament and with greatly increased fire power. To have identified it as the South Dakota, the Navy said, would have given the enemy valuable information on the new class.

The South Dakota sister ships in the hard-slugging class are the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama.

Admiral Gatch told of the aerial assault and the subsequent surface battle in a formal report in which he declared: "I was more afraid of ramming the carrier we were protecting than of the attacking planes."

Telling of one of the aerial attacks, he said only a single torpedo plane of a group of about 40 Japanese bombers did not fall or turn back from the South Dakota's fire.

"It came at the stern of the ship," he reported. "It appeared that millions of tracer shells went right past that plane without hitting it, but some did strike it and at the right time. They struck just before the pilot released his torpedo."

The torpedo missed and the plane struck the water and sank. Earlier, 20 enemy dive bombers had been shot down in the first of three attacks on the battleship.

The third attack brought 24 dive bombers and torpedo planes. One bomb landed on top of a turret. "That was the only hit we took and it was the one that got me," said Admiral Gatch. A fragment of the bomb struck him in the neck.

Describing the surface engagement, Admiral Gatch said the Japanese thought they had set a trap for American war vessels between the islands of Guadalcanal and Savo. "We wanted to get caught," he added. "They weren't expecting us; they had set this trap for foxes and we didn't think it would hold bears."

Enemy Guns Outranged

The battleship's lookouts spotted the enemy warcraft. Big 16-inch guns sank the three enemy cruisers before their own guns were in range. "They never knew just what sank them," Admiral Gatch said.

Subsequently, the American force turned south in a passage west of Savo Island. Japanese cruisers and destroyers dashed out to attack with torpedoes. But again the Japanese "trap" backfired. And when the battle ended, the United States vessels had sunk one Japanese battleship or heavy cruiser, three cruisers, and one destroyer and damaged other vessels.

The carrier protected by the South Dakota during the Santa Cruz battle was the Enterprise, which accounted for 33 Japanese planes including those knocked down by its own fliers.

Associated Press from United States Navy

U. S. S. South Dakota Shown Protecting Aircraft Carrier Enterprise

The Navy has disclosed that "Battleship X," which shot down 32 planes in the Battle of Santa Cruz, Oct. 26, 1942, is the South Dakota, and the carrier, which with its planes accounted for 33, is the Enterprise. It also released this picture of the South Dakota covering the Enterprise in that battle. Splash at left (circle) is believed to be Japanese torpedo plane hitting water. Two other Japanese planes (circles) dodge the hail of antiaircraft fire overhead. Another United States warship is at far left, background.

Himmler Clamps Nazi Vise Tighter on Home Front

Joint Gestapo Chief and Minister of Interior admits war is now struggle for existence—New tyranny includes concentration camps for Germans who doubt nation's ultimate victory.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 4—Stricter tightening up of the Reich home front with increased tyrannizing of the ordinary German which was generally anticipated when Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler was appointed Minister of the Interior, is clearly evident in Germany today, according to latest reliable information from neutral sources.

Himmler's appointment appears to have come as a surprise to the German people and to have increased their growing uncertainty as to the future generally. The Gestapo chief himself soon became active. He first applied himself to the problem of reliability of the Nazi Party itself. Official party meetings were called throughout the Reich, at which a new line of policy was announced.

This policy starts from the basis that this war has now become not merely a war in the traditional sense but is a struggle for Germany's bare existence. For propaganda purposes the slogan used has been "You or Me."

Goebbels' 30 Points

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has been an active co-operator in this life-or-death propaganda, and his 30-point article in Das Reich is now to be circulated as a pamphlet so that they may "be followed and strengthen people in the hours of weakness to which even the strongest are sometimes subject." They contain, according to the Völkischer Beobachter, "demands Germany's leaders must make in the interest of the nation and which every German must know if he wants to exist morally, politically, and juridically nowadays."

Slackness in the Party also was immediately tackled. All Party members were ordered to wear the Party badge—many had ceased doing so—and any member unwilling to wear the badge was ordered to report personally to his gauleiter, who was authorized to "arrange for the necessary consequences."

Defeatists Denounced

The German public soon realized that Germans of military age still left behind in Germany were almost entirely Party members. The immediate aim of this policy is clear. It is intended to indicate to any would-be doubters that there will not be in Germany a collapse similar to that of Italian Fascism.

To Party members has been allocated the task of pepping up national morale and denouncing defeatists. These range from those who doubt German victory and who are to be sent immediately to concentration camps to persons who dare openly to declare that Germany already has lost the war. These latter are to be condemned as traitors by the notorious "People's Court," from which there is no appeal.

Himmler has intensified the Gestapo's spying system beyond recognition. He has a spy in every factory workshop. Informing has been developed to a fine art so that no group of three or four persons either on the street or in a cafe is outside the hearing of Himmler's agents—or so the average German appears to believe today.

Censorship for Inland mail has been sharply tightened up. The procedure is for a blue card to suddenly appear in the pigeonhole of a person to be checked upon at the local postal sorting office. This card means "all this mail is to be forwarded to the Gestapo for examination." Private telephones have long been listened to, every traveler may have to produce identification papers to the Gestapo, and special Gestapo agents tour the country to control foreign workers.

'Fourth Reich Assured'

When Himmler announced his assumption of office he sent trucks filled with SS armed men carrying fixed bayonets through Berlin's streets. On this occasion one Berliner was reported to have remarked, "The foundations of the Fourth Reich already are assured."

Another joke going the rounds in Berlin which already has become fact is that great changes were pending in Germany. The penal code was to be abolished and replaced by three paragraphs:

First, whoever does anything or omits to do anything is liable to punishment; second, the extent of punishment is determined by public opinion; and, third, public opinion is determined by the local Party leader, or "ortsgrüppenleiter."

Odious Comparison

It probably is not realized outside the Reich the extent to which comparisons between present-day conditions and those of 1918 irritate the Nazi leaders. The result is that these later desire more than ever to see the notorious Nov. 11 [Armistice anniversary] passed so as to eliminate such reflections and Dr. Goebbels be enabled to ridicule them in a sweep of optimism.

The German public realizes it is having to face a hard winter, especially as the horrors of air-bombing also await. Conditions today are rapidly deteriorating.

Rationing, which until recently was functioning reasonably well has gone worse lately. In many places it is impossible to get meat rations so even that staple sausage food, "bratwurst" has been unobtainable. In fact, it can be safely asserted now that Germany is really beginning to realize fully the effects of the Allies' long-term blockade policy and air-bombing of transport centers.

Neutrals See Crisis in Reich

Politically, neutrals sum up, the Germans are experiencing a severe crisis. Only a few of them believe in final victory, especially after the fall of Mussolini and Italy's capitulation. They are sick of war and long for peace. But grumbling and swearing will not overthrow the Gestapo regime and there is no large organized opposition as yet inside Germany.

There is no reliable evidence to justify some sweeping assertions made abroad that the Nazi system will collapse within a few weeks or a few months. Certainly there are difficulties, ever increasing ones, but that is far from revolution.

Morale has been reported lower in the armed forces and the desire of most is to return home. But as long as the Wehrmacht is unbeaten, neutral observers continue to believe the Nazis will continue their rule of tyranny."

Russia to Pin Postwar Plan On Production

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Twentieth Century Fund in a survey just released said that postwar plans of Soviet Russia were concentrated on development of industry, agriculture and internal resources with the avowed goal of leading the world in per capita production of many basic necessities and consumer goods.

The Fund, established and endowed by the late Edward A. Filene of Boston for economic research, said that China planned an extensive program of modernization and industrialization to raise the living standards of her people.

The Fund has been surveying postwar plans of the United Nations.

The report said Russian long-range plans were based on the last prewar meeting of the all-union conference of the Communist Party in February, 1941, at which the Soviet State Planning Commission was asked to draw up a 15-year plan designed "to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in per capita production of iron, steel, fuel, electric machines and consumer goods."

But, said the survey, the Nazi invasion of Russia in June, 1941, "destroyed a large part of what the Russians had built up with so much pain and at the cost of great privations since 1928."

Some of this havoc was balanced, said the report, by the accelerated economic growth of the Asiatic regions of the Soviet Union, which has "compensated to some extent for the destruction in European Russia."

China's plan to raise living standards was based on principles outlined by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, and she looked to this country for the most help, the report said. "The amount of credits that China can use has been estimated in billions of dollars," the Fund report stated.

"The key to the further development of Socialism and to the realization of Communism in Russia, according to Soviet spokesmen, is the technical progress of the country," the report said.

"The development of mechanical, chemical, and electric power and of technical proficiency in industry, agriculture, transportation, is the sine qua non of the Soviet Socialist system."

Allied Ties With Italians Weighed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 4—The first general Allied policy of accepting local Italian assistance against the Germans wherever available seems to be working fairly successfully in the Middle East Command. In several areas the Italians already have given considerable aid.

Although acceptance of Italians as "co-belligerents" has been publicly debated both in Britain and the United States, there is concrete evidence here that it has been of help to the Allies in what might otherwise have been critical circumstances.

There is no doubt that military leaders here, concerned only with winning the war as quickly and as painlessly as possible, welcome the small measure of help the Italians have been in a position to give.

Help in Dodecanese

Principal Italian help occurred during the seizure of the Dodecanese Islands of Cos, Leros, and Samos. As already reported by eyewitnesses, local Italian garrisons not only welcomed the Allied landings, but also placed food, shelter, and other facilities at Allied disposal before a request for such was made.

Such voluntary Italian co-operation not only saved the Allies the necessity of fighting for possession of these islands, but also greatly aided them in setting up facilities necessary to combat German air attacks which began almost immediately.

The feeling here is that the Italians obeyed the armistice instructions as fully as they were able to. If there have been any serious breaches in Italian armistice observance, they have not been made public by the Middle East headquarters.

Italians Tired of War

On the other hand, it is admitted that the present Italian attitude is more one of disgust with the whole war than it is of active support of either the Axis or the Allies.

For this reason it is natural to expect that the Italians will peacefully accept such Allied occupation as that of the Dodecanese without, however, offering to help the Allies in future expeditions.

It is recognized, nevertheless, that present German brutalities in Italy may result in more active and open anti-German feeling among the Italians still stationed in middle eastern areas, and that a declaration of war against Germany by Marshal Pietro Badoglio might cause a general Italian rally here to the Allied cause. At present, however, most of the Italians in this area seem glad to be clear of the struggle.

Three Classes of Nationals

According to one reliable source it is possible to divide the Italians into, three categories. The first mostly drawn from the Blackshirts and not very numerous, accept the return of Mussolini and his orders.

The second and most numerous group docilely permits itself to be disarmed by the Germans and only wishes to return home.

The third are either helping the Allies or resisting the Germans in areas still controlled by the latter.

While controlled by London and Washington decisions regarding the degree of co-operation to be accepted from the Italians, military leaders are not taking part in the discussions formulating this Allied policy.

Every officer here recognizes that at the present moment the Italians are in a position to extend very considerable help to the Allies and that such aid could be not only a heavy blow to the enemy, but could also save many Allied lives.

These officers take the view that the first necessity today is to win the war, and that means beating Germany. They hold that it would be a bad mistake to permit political arguments to prevent Allied utilization of such Italian assistance as available.

The Middle East welcomed the stand taken by the official British Eighth Army paper now appearing in Italy which carried both a pro-Allied appeal by Marshal Badoglio and a reminder that after all Italy was still a defeated enemy which had caused great suffering to many innocent peoples and countries and that the Italian slate is by no means wiped clean as yet.

Germans Clamp Hard On News of Badoglio

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4

Anyone in Italy "spreading Information about the Badoglio Government" is subject to penal servitude, the Berlin Radio said today. Listening to radio broadcasts other than German or Italian is prohibited under the same penalty, the Radio added.

Soviet-China Postwar Goals Disclosed in Fund's Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — Postwar plans of the Soviet Union are concentrated on development of industry, agriculture, and internal resources, with the avowed goal of leading the world in per capita production of many basic necessities and consumer goods, while China is planning an extensive program of modernization and industrialization to raise her living standards, according to a report on the postwar plans of the United Nations made for The Twentieth Century Fund by Lewis L. Lorwin.

The report, covering the domestic postwar aims of the nations of the British Commonwealth, the Unietd States, Latin-America, India, and all the other United Nations, has not yet been completed. Advance portions of the sections dealing with China and Russia were made public by Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Fund, here today. The entire report will be made public in a few weeks.

Long-range plans in Russia, according to the report, are based on the last peacetime meeting of the All-Union Conference of the Communist Party in February, 1941, at which the State Planning Commission was asked to draw up a 15-year plan intended "to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in per capita production of iron, steel, fuel, electric machines, and consumer goods."

Devastation of Invasion

"The Nazi invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941, . . . destroyed a large part of what the Russians had built up with so much pain and at the cost of great privations since 1928," it continues. "The costs of the war to the USSR will be great not only in terms of factories and buildings destroyed, of ruined towns and villages, of depleted agricultural crops and loss of livestock. The loss of human life . . . is enormous. At the end of the war, a large part of the gains of more than a decade of hard work will have been wiped out. In the European part of Russia, at least, the situation may be comparable to that of 1922-1923, when Russia, as a result of war and revolution, was at the lowest depths of economic exhaustion."

On the other hand, the accelerated economic growth of the Asiatic regions of the Soviet Union has compensated to some extent for the destruction in European Russia, the report stresses.

"The Soviet Government, even before 1939, was developing a series of industrial regions which had a large degree of self-sufficiency in resources and which could be used as supply bases for the national economy in war or peace," it says. "The population which moved eastward during the war may be kept there, at least for some time, and industries in the Asiatic regions may develop further with local resources and labor."

China's plans for national reconstruction, the report said, go back to the days before the war and are based on principles laid down by the "Father" of the Republic, Dr. Sun Yet-sen.

"The main features of the planned postwar development are a rapid industrialization of China, with emphasis on heavy industries, power plants, chemicals, railway and highway transportation, aviation, and port facilities," it continues. "Light industries will be of secondary importance. Industrial development will proceed under state guidance and to a large extent under state ownership and direction. The shortage of private industrial capital in China, the absence of a vigorous industrial class, and the large financial problems involved are presumed to necessitate state action and control. Chinese natural scientists estimate that the natural resources of China allow for a substantial degree of industrialization."

The National Government of Chiang Kai-shek plans aid both to private industry and to the industrial co-operatives that have been such a striking development of wartime China, the report says.

"The plans of the National Government envisage what may be called 'a mixed economic system' in which the basic industries will be managed by the state, while the light industries, agriculture and trade will be left to private enterprise and to co-operative associations," it continues. "This system is often described as state capitalism because of the predominant part which the state will play in operating or controlling the industrial activities of the country.

"The purposes which the post-war economy of China is to serve are strategic and social. In accordance with the principles of Sun Yat-sen, as peace becomes more secure, social aims must be accorded increasing importance. The economic development of the country is to become more and more a means of improving the 'livelihood of the people.'"

The report holds China would welcome the co-operation of foreign capital in the postwar development.

"The amount of credits that China can use has been estimated in billions of dollars," it adds. "China hopes that the largest part of such credit may be supplied by the United States, and lesser portions by other 'friendly powers.'"

Monsignor Haas Resigns From Federal Committee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP) — Monsignor Francis J. Haas, elevated on Oct. 2 to be the Roman Catholic Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., announced that his new church duties necessitate his resignation from the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee.

Monsignor Haas has been Chairman of FEPC, which is charged with investigating and remedying any instances of racial or religious discrimination in employment. He said he had conferred with the President and that Mr. Roosevelt is determined that the work of the Committee shall go on.

Gatch: Battleship Is Here to Stay

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 4

Rear Admiral Thomas Leigh Gatch in a radio program said he would be quite willing to pit the U. S. S. South Dakota against the vaunted German battleship Admiral Tirpitz.

Admiral Gatch said the engagement in the Solomons when the Japanese tried to relieve Guadalcanal by the use of superior air power "proved that the battleship —with proper air co-ordination—rules the seas."

"I rather think the battleship is here to stay," he declared.

The Japanese, the Admiral said, "build good ships—but every time we've met them on anything like equal terms they've been overwhelmingly defeated. I think we will keep on doing it."

Britain Tells Russia in Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — "Britanski-Russki" relations should see marked improvement with the recent establishment of Britanskaya Chronica, a Russian-language newspaper printed bi-monthly in London and flown to Moscow for distribution.

The British Chronicle was started by the British Ministry of Information upon learning that the Russians had been asking for a more serious paper to meet their national proclivity for reading solid, factual articles, and is designed to provide them with a deeper insight into the complexities of English life.

The first copies of Britanskaya Chronica contained Prime Minister Churchill's address to Congress of this year, a Montgomery Order of the Day, a long article by Sir William Beveridge about his plan for Social Security, and many articles reprinted from the British press.

Nearly two years ago the Press Attaché's office in the British Embassy sponsored a news-sheet in Kuibyshev called Britanski Soyuznik, or The British Ally, in which stories and photographs from London were published fortnightly.

Its beginnings were not easy, as headquarters, supplies, and personnel were not readily available, but the Soviet authorities did their utmost to help the little paper get into its stride.

Now printed in Moscow, Britanski Soyuznik enjoys wide circulation among farmers, sailors, soldiers, schools, and libraries from distant Siberian coasts to the Western front.

Herriot Reported Alive at Nancy Clinic

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—A Vichy dispatch to the Gazette de Lausanne said that Edouard Herriot, former President of the French Republic, was at a clinic at Nancy where his health is improving.

This dispatch contradicted recent reports that Herriot has passed on.

Argentine Papers Have Private War

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4 (AP)—A lively press controversy over Argentina's neutral foreign policy grew heated when the pro-Axis newspaper Pampero assailed as treason, an editorial in the pro-United Nations Prensa which urged the nation to join the democracies against Germany and Japan.

Pampero suggested execution for treason might be fitting punishment for the editors of the Prensa and accused the conservative morning paper of altering its typographical practice to give the article especial emphasis.

"This in itself constitutes a revolutionary, even subversive gesture in view of its nature," Pampero said.

Atlantic Crossing Record by Plane

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—A new record of 9 hours and 34 minutes for an Atlantic crossing in a transport plane was established last week by a DC-53 Skytrooper of the United States Army Air Transport Command.

Bombers crossing the Atlantic, however, have set a record of 6 hours and 12 minutes.

Peter Masefield, Sunday Times air correspondent, who reported the record, was one of the 21 passengers aboard the ship. He was returning from a tour of United States aircraft factories.

The time was from the last stop in Newfoundland to the Transport Command's terminal in Britain. The plane was aided by a strong tail wind most of the way.

Frenchmen Flee to Mountains To Avoid Nazi Forced Labor

ALGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 4 (AP)—Interior Minister André Philip of the French Committee of National Liberation said today that on the basis of reports from the "underground" there are more than 200,000 Frenchmen living in "illegality" in the Alps or Pryenees after fleeing to avoid deportation to forced labor in Germany.

Forty thousand Frenchmen have been executed by the Germans up to March, 1943, he said.

In French Equatorial Africa, the Brazzaville Radio said the French Committee of National Liberation, through underground routes, had "commanded" all Frenchmen born in 1923 not to respond to a decree under which they would be mobilized for forced labor in Germany, but to join "secret armies" instead.

"Anything is better than to go to Germany. Do not leave," the broadcast, recorded by CBS, quoted the underground message as saying. The youths were advised to take refuge "in the countryside along with hundreds of thousands of other French patriots."

France Warned

MADRID, Sept. 30, Delayed. (AP) —Nazi collaborationists Pierre Laval, Marcel Déat, and Jacques Doriot have received "last warning" that Nazi bullets will be turned upon France unless resistance to German occupation forces ceases, reports from France said today.

These reports said that assassination in Paris of Julius Ritter, German labor "boss" for France, had inspired Nazi fury to new heights and resulted in the warning.

Dispatches and travelers from France said that spreading sabotage and opposition to German forces were bordering on civil war.

Even before Ritter's assassination was announced, correspondents in Paris and Vichy referred openly to the dangers of civil war threatening the country.

French Press Status

ALGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 4 (AP)—In a resolution adopted after round-table discussions of the status of the French press, the local branch of the French Journalists Union yesterday criticized French censorship as overstrict, and declared that pro-Vichy writers should be cleaned out.

Jean Lepelteir, Secretary of the National Journalists Union, and Michael Rouze, Editor of the new de Gaullist Republican, told an audience of more than 600 that censorship had become a guidance agency issuing directives which newspapers were expected to follow.

Feeling of Freedom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, Delayed (AP)—Henri-Etienne Hoppenot, newly named delegate to the United States for the French National Committee of Liberation, said on his return from Martinique today that the people of the French West Indies "feel they have been liberated" for the first time since the fall of France."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

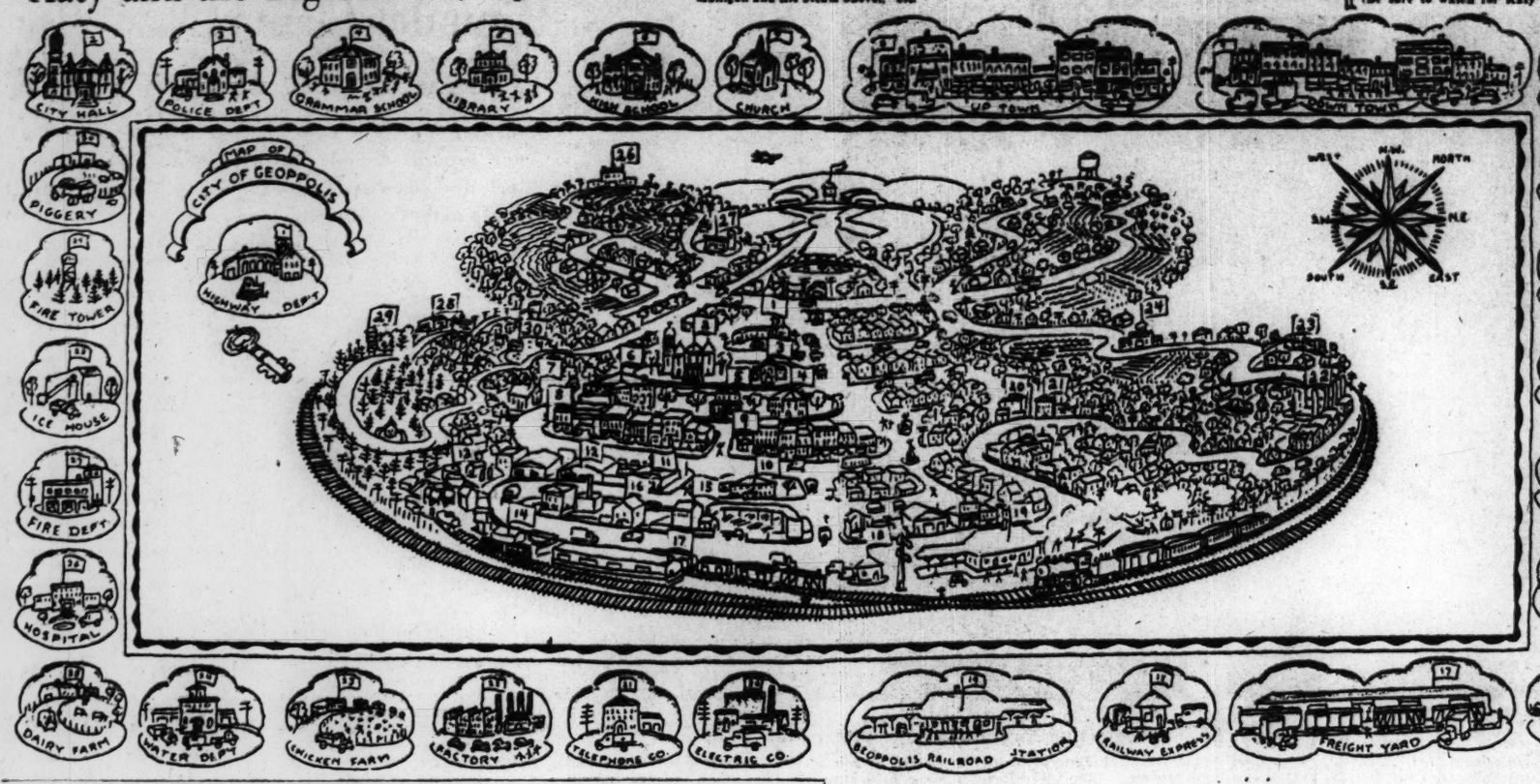
Katy and the Big Snow

By Virginia Lee Burton

Author of "The Little House," "Mike Mulligan and His Steam Shovel," etc.

Chapter Two

(Be sure to watch for Katy next Monday)



Mr. Chubb, the Catsmeat Man

By Nesta D. Nuttall

Mr. Chubb was a catsmeat man. Every Saturday he got up early and went to the Market Square. There on the cobble stones he fixed up his stall and waited for customers. Saturday was market day and the Square was soon filled with other stall holders selling fruit, and vegetables, and gingerbread, and china, and books. There was even a stall for puppies and guinea pigs and tame white mice.

Mr. Chubb did not have to wait long. His first customer was a black cat. She sat on the pavement just behind his stall and waited. Mr. Chubb pretended at first not to see her. A cat was not a good customer because she did not have any money.

Presently she sat up and begged just like a dog. When Mr. Chubb saw her black paws lifted in the air he quite forgot about the money and gave her a piece of meat. Ordinary customers came, too, but whenever Mr. Chubb saw a cat in the market he always found it something to eat, especially if it looked hungry.

On Saturday nights the other stall holders went home, their pockets jingling with money. There was never very much money in Mr. Chubb's pocket because he always gave half of his meat away.

One night he went home with his pockets nearly empty.

"This cannot go on any longer," said Mrs. Chubb. "We haven't even enough money to pay the rent, and how we are going to buy any food I do not know."

"If only I wasn't so fond of cats we could soon grow rich," said Mr. Chubb.

"You must give up the cat trade and sell flowers instead," replied his wife. "And you must only sell them to people who can pay you."

A Sensible Plan

"A sensible plan, my dear," replied Mr. Chubb. "We will go out into the woods and see what we can find."

On the following Saturday, Mr. Chubb was at his usual place in the Market Square, but instead of selling catsmeat he had a stall laden with flowers. There were violets and primroses and pussy willow, and even a bunch of late snowdrops.

Mr. Chubb began by taking money for every bunch he sold, but presently a poor woman came along. She stopped at his stall and her face lit up with joy.

"What beautiful snowdrops," she said. "They remind me of the snowdrops that used to grow in my mother's garden when I was a little girl."

She looked longingly at the bunches and then went sadly on because she hadn't any money.

Mr. Chubb quite forgot his promise. He ran after her with the snowdrops and put them into her hand.

"Please take them," he said. And then he went back to his stall with a very red face because he had remembered his promise too late.

But the same thing happened every market day. When violets and primroses were over, Mr. Chubb sold daffodils and tall red tulips. There was always somebody who longed to buy flowers, but who hadn't enough money to spend on them, and Mr. Chubb never let them pass by without putting a bunch into their hands. It was not surprising that he went home with his pockets as empty as ever.

But that was not all. Mr. Chubb's friends, the cats, were disappointed because he no longer sold catsmeat, and every Saturday they would come to his stall, watching and waiting in the hope that he would give them something to eat. If any cat looked ill-cared-for Mr. Chubb would take her home with him at night.

Seven Stray Cats

Mr. and Mrs. Chubb became poorer than ever, for besides feeding themselves they had no less than seven stray cats.

"Flowers don't pay any better than catsmeat," said Mrs. Chubb, "not when you sell them. We will try selling toffee-apples. But you shall be the toffee-maker and I will go to the market and mind the stall."

Mr. Chubb was delighted with this plan. He climbed the apple tree at the bottom of the garden and shook down the little rosy apples, and he spent the last few shillings buying some sugar and treacle and butter. He soon became an expert toffee-maker, and stuck the apples on the end of newly peeled sticks and dipped them in the toffee, which hardened quickly. They were the most tempting toffee-apples you could imagine, and they tasted even better than they looked.

On the first Saturday that Mrs. Chubb opened her stall in the market she was sold out before 12 o'clock. The toffee-apples were so delicious that even the smallest children found enough pennies to buy them.

"How much money did you get?" asked Mr. Chubb eagerly when she returned home.

They counted it out on the kitchen table.

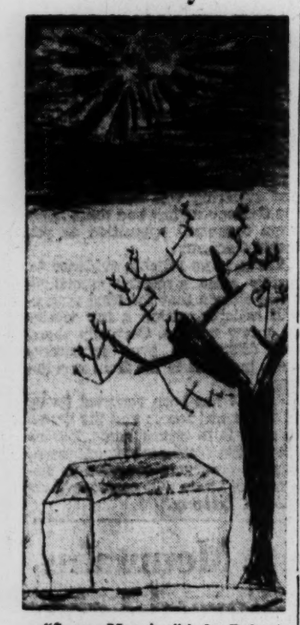
"That's enough for the rent," he said, making a little pile of sixpences.

"And that's enough for our food," added Mrs. Chubb, making another pile.

"And that's enough for my seven stray cats!" cried Mr. Chubb triumphantly, counting out the coppers.

So from that day on Mrs. Chubb sat at the market stall on Saturdays and sold toffee-apples, and Mr. Chubb stayed at home and minded his cats. And Mr. Chubb and Mrs. Chubb and the seven stray cats were never hungry any more.

Jack Horner's Party



"Sunny Morning" is by Robert Frederic Fisher, six, of St. Louis, Missouri.

If your boy needs shirts and shorts

for fall and winter, buy him some of the ever-popular Nazareth kind —sizes up to 16 years. Mannishly styled and very serviceable.

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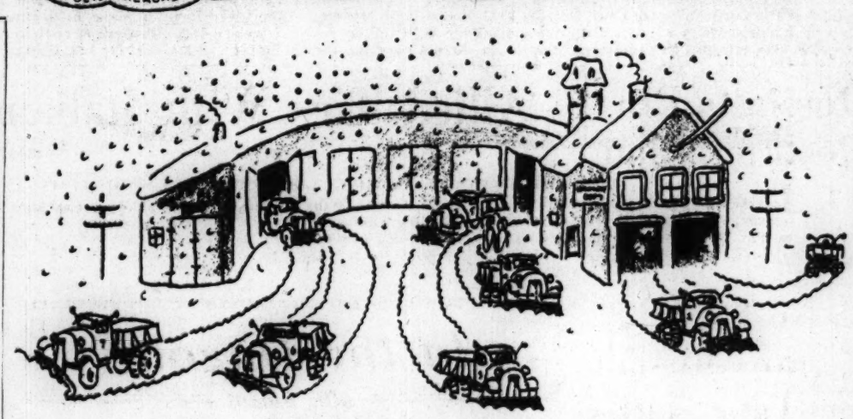
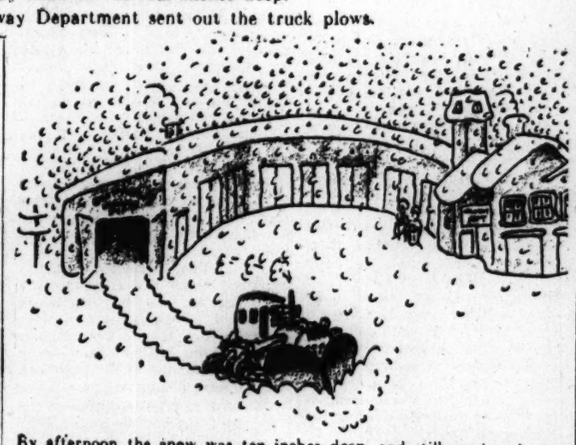


When winter came they put snow plows on the big trucks
and changed Katy's bulldozer for her snow plow.
But Katy was so big and strong
she had to stay at home,
because there was not enough snow for her to plow.
Then early one morning it started to drizzle.
The drizzle turned into rain.
The rain turned into snow.
By noon it was four inches deep.
The Highway Department sent out the truck plows.



By afternoon the snow was ten inches deep and still coming down.
"Looks like a Big Snow," they said at the Highway Department,
and sent Katy out.

Spinners of the Night

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

Have you ever seen a spider weaving her web? It is a sight not soon to be forgotten. But it is not often that we can see the spiders at their work. Usually they do their weaving late at night, or very early in the morning when most of us are still asleep.

Busy little weavers! There is scarcely a field or meadow in the land, or a lawn or garden, where we cannot find their webs. In the early fall we see them everywhere, spread upon the grass like silvery fairy blankets, or hung from the bushes or the branches of the trees.

They are of many different shapes and sizes; for there are many kinds of spiders in the world, and each has its own particular way of weaving. Some of the webs are large, some small; some are as finely woven as a piece of gauze, others with meshes like a silken net. Some are shaped like funnels, some like wheels. All of them are curiously made, and many of them are very beautiful.

Little Snares

But it is not for beauty that the spiders weave. To a spider, its web means life, for it is in these webs that spiders catch the insects on which they depend for food. The webs are really little snares whose silken strands, covered with a sticky glue, catch and tightly hold the insects that blunder into them.

It is a very clever way of catching food. But the spiders are very clever little creatures and do many clever things. Some of them know how to make bridges of a single strand of silk, on which they can pass from one bush or tree to another. And some can spin tiny silken parachutes, so light and strong that even a gentle breeze may bear them up and away through the air for many miles, carrying the daring little spiders with them. What exciting journeys those must be!

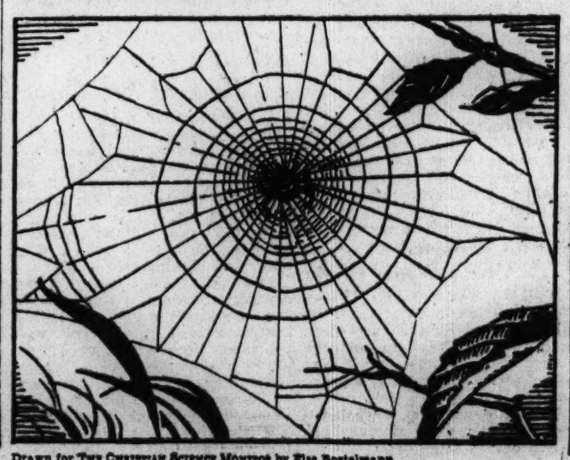
In a Corner of the Garden

Look in a neglected corner of some old garden on a crisp autumn day. There, hanging among the tall dry weeds, you are pretty sure to see the beautiful web of a garden spider; a wheel-like web whose delicate spokes are joined by strands of fine silk that pass in a spiral, round and round.

In the very center of this web you are also pretty sure to see the little weaver herself, a handsome jet-black spider with a body striped with gold. She is waiting for the insects that she needs for food, though few of them are left to fly about the garden now.

All day she sits there, and at night she mends her web or spins a new one. But soon the heavy frosts will come and the nights grow too cold for weaving. And then, in fields and gardens everywhere, the spiders will fall asleep.

(Watch for a story about forest creatures in Indian summer, Monday after next.)



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Else Bostelmann

Shiny Frog and Knobbly Toad

By Phyllis Kelway, F. R. H. S.

One rainy day in spring, the frog and the toad were going in the same direction. The frog was coming from her pond; the toad was going to her pond.

"Why do you not go to the pond I have come from?" asked the frog.

"Because I have a special pond," answered the toad. "I go to the same pond every year, you know."

The frog hopped and hopped, and the toad hopped and crawled. They did this solemnly for a little while, then the frog said, "I am not as particular as you are, Mrs. Toad. I can lay my eggs in any pond. Even in a ditch if I cannot find a pond."

The frog and the toad overtook another toad.

"Where are you going?" asked the frog, who felt very interested.

"To the toad-pond," replied the second toad.

"We've gathered together at this pond as long as we can remember," said both toads together.

Company of Toads

By and by the frog and the two toads overtook three more toads, and shortly afterwards they met six more toads who were resting by the roadside.

"I'm always glad to be off the motor road," said one of the toads.

The little company made its way over the field until it came to a small pond where some cart-horses were drinking.

"Here we are!" cried the toads, and immediately plopped into the water.

For a few moments the frog remained on the bank. She had not intended to travel so far, but she had the same likes and dislikes as the toads, and was naturally interested in them. Already she had left thousands of eggs in a pond in another field. Her eggs were like a mass of squidgy jelly with lots and lots of black dots in it, but the toads would lay long ropes of jelly instead of lumps. They would twist the ropes round and round the water weeds.

The Frogs Waked First

During the winter both the frogs and the toads slept in damp holes and under mud. After the winter was over, the frogs journeyed to their pond, while the toads awoke about three weeks later.

The toads in the pond took no more notice of the frog, so she sat on the bank and felt rather lonely. She was shiny and smooth all over, but the toads were knobbly and rough. She was greeny-yellow and smart, but the toads were dark brown and dingy. Yet both frogs and toads are very good fellows. They are trusty friends to the gardener, for they eat greenfly, beetles, caterpillars, worms, and sometimes slugs. Both frogs and toads have huge appetites in the spring and summer months, and snap up dozens and dozens of insects as they crawl through the kitchen garden or across the flower border. They eat heavily when they are awake because, you see, they eat nothing at all in winter when they are asleep.

The shiny frog did not want to join the toads in the toad-pond, so she hopped away and bathed in a puddle all by herself.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 28; Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 24; Dec. 26.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.

New York

New York City—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1440kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 31; Dec. 5, 19.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 17; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 4 p. m., KPMB, 1450kc, on Oct. 24; Nov. 28; Dec. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 7; Dec. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 7, 21; Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Oct. 17, 31; Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc., on Oct. 17; Nov. 21; Dec. 19.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cheshire

Hyde: Theater Royal, Corporation Street, 3 p. m., November 28.

Lancashire

Liverpool (Third Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., November 27.

London

London (Ninth Church): Church Building, 9-23 Marsham Street, S. W. 1, Midday, Nov. 25.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Lecture notice in Sept. 27 Monitor withdrawn.

Scotland

Midlothian - Edinburgh (First Church): Church Building, Inverleith Terrace, 3 p. m., Nov. 6.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (Second Church): College Theater, Church Avenue and Main Street, 3 p. m., October 10.

Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw: Technical School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Saskatoon: The Bessborough, 8:30 p. m., October 15.

United States

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., October 15.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., October 11.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Long Beach (First Church): State Theater, 12:10 p. m., October 14. Amplified in Cabart and Brayton Theaters.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., October 14.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., October 15.
Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Quirado Street, 3 p. m., October 10.
Paso Robles: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 12.
Richmond: Richmond Club House, 1125 Nevin Avenue, 2 p. m., October 10.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, 2442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., October 12. Radiocast Station KFMB, 1450 kilocycles.
San Francisco (Eleventh Church): Civic Auditorium, Civic Center, 8 p. m., October 11.
Santa Rosa: Junior College Auditorium, Redwood Highway North, 8 p. m., October 11.
Whittier: Whittier Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., October 10.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., October 12.
Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:30 p. m., October 15.
Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 11.

Illinois

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, 11220 Wallace Street, 8 p. m., October 12.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., October 11.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., October 12.
Chicago (joint lecture): Twelfth and fourteenth floors, Masonic Temple, 32 West Randolph Street, 12 m. to 1 p. m., October 15.
Danville: Danville High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 14.
Downers Grove: Church Auditorium, 1101 Curtiss Street, 8 p. m., October 15.
Glen Ellyn: First Methodist Church, 3:30 p. m., October 10.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., October 11.
Lake Forest: Gorton School, 8 p. m., October 11.
Mattoon: Central Community Church, 124 South Sixteenth Street, 8 p. m., October 11.
Rockford: Rockford Woman's Club Theater, 321 Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., October 12.
Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 12.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1301 North Delaware Street, 3 p. m., October 16.
Kokomo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 11.
Lebanon: Lebanon High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., October 10.
Peru: Peru High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., October 10.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Terre Haute: Student Union Building, Indiana State Teachers College, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
Clinton: Washington Junior High School Auditorium, Second Avenue South and Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Dubuque: Church Edifice, 2 p. m., Oct. 10.
Mason City: Church Edifice, 23 Third Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Kansas

Emporia: Emporia Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 11.
Hutchinson: Church Auditorium, 1400 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Kansas City (First Church): Memorial Building, Seventh Street and Barnett Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.

Massachusetts

Pittsfield: Pittsfield High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Somerville: Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Oct. 12. (Note change of date.)

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Lydia Mendelssohn Theater, Michigan League Building, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 10.
Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 10.
Dowagiac: Central High Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Penton: Community Center, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 15.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.
South Haven: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Ypsilanti: City High School, Cross and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, University and Twelfth Avenues, S. E., 8:30 p. m., October 15.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., October 15.

Montana

Bozeman: High School Auditorium, 302 West Main, 8:15 p. m., October 16.

Nebraska

Alliance: Masonic Temple, Third Street and Laramie Avenue, 8 p. m., October 12.

Broken Bow: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 11.
Lincoln: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., October 10.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 3 p. m., October 10.
Maplewood: Columbia High School, 3:30 p. m., October 10.
Red Bank: Red Bank Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., October 14.
Ridgefield Park: Ridgefield Park High School, Hobart Street and Bergen Avenue, 8:30 p. m., October 12.
Westfield: Church Edifice, 422 East Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., October 12.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., October 14.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Brooklyn Academy of Music, 8 p. m., October 15.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., October 16.
Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., October 14.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., October 10. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., October 11.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., October 16.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 320 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., October 11.
New York (Ninth Church): Auditorium, Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., October 14.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., October 13.
Ridgewood: Tadmor Masonic Temple, 59-03 Summerfield Street, 3:30 p. m., October 16.
Rockville Center: Church Edifice, Morris and Cedar Avenues, 8:30 p. m., October 11.

Oregon

La Grande: State Theater, 8 p. m., October 13.
Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., October 12.
St. Helens: Knights of Pythias Hall, 8 p. m., October 15.
Seaside: Central School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 10.

Pennsylvania

Bloomsburg: Order of Eastern Star Hall, East and Main Streets, 8:15 p. m., October 15.
Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, 1716 Cheltenham Avenue, 2 p. m., October 10.
Phoenixville: Colonial Theater, Bridge Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
Pottstown: Pottstown High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., October 10.
Scranton: Church Edifice, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., October 14.

Washington

Yakima: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., October 14.

Wyoming

Casper: Church Edifice, Fourth and Grant Streets, 8 p. m., October 14.
Sheridan: Linden Auditorium, 8 p. m., October 15.

Marine Aids Increase; Lighthouses Decrease

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Establishment of more than 1,100 new aids to marine aviation by the Coast Guard in the year ended June 30, is announced by the Navy.

The most substantial increase was in the number of lighted navigational aids which increased from 10,849 to 11,571 in the year. However, the Navy added, lighthouses —most spectacular of the lighted aids—have decreased due to war conditions and only 13 of the 29 normally in use now are operating.

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All-Time Attendance Record for Single Game Expected to Be Set in Stadium Opener

Baseball Folk Jam N. Y.; World Series a Toss-Up

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—Into this great metropolis, already jammed with Uncle Sam's uniformed men and women, war workers and just plain civilians, poured baseball's World Series crowd today, most of whom were either scouting for extra tickets or a hotel room. Contrary to the accepted belief, the most popular fellow in town was not the soldier with a blond sister, but the gent with a spare ducket or a double room and an empty bed.

If an all-time World Series single game attendance record is not set in tomorrow's Yankee Stadium opener between the Cardinals and Yankees, everyone even remotely connected with the pastime will be surprised. All reserved seats for the New York end of the classic were sold a couple of weeks ago and the 28,000 unreserves which go on sale tomorrow morning should, judging by the demand, go like the well-known hot-cakes.

May Set Mark

In fact, some critics are guessing that the existing mark, established at 69,902 in the Stadium a year ago in the fourth game of the Yankee-Cardinal battle, may be shattered more than once. The contenders stay around the Stadium for three contests this time, instead of the usual two. Games number two and three are booked for the Bronx park Wednesday and Thursday. All start at 1:30 Eastern War Time, and will be broadcast over a world-wide network. Never before in the history of the sport has the World Series been given such a universal airing. Fighting men in every corner of the globe will be able to pick it up.

Providing the schedule is not interrupted by inclement weather, Friday and Saturday will remain open. The two days are to give the players and press plenty of time to reach St. Louis. On Sunday, next Monday and a week from tomorrow, the fourth, fifth and sixth engagements are booked. If the seventh game is necessary, there will be a one-day intermission between it and No. 6, to allow the Sportsman's Park crowd to sell 35,000 tickets.

Charities Benefit

Once again war charities will benfit, with the Red Cross and the National War Fund dividing their shares of the receipts equally. They will receive all above players' share from the third and fourth games, and the entire receipts of the sixth and seventh games should they be played.

In regard to the Yankees and Cardinals, you can take your pick. If there ever was a toss-up series, this is it. Both teams have lost key players since they squared off a year ago, but they seem to have settled evenly. The smart critics are predicting that this classic will be decided by the so-called breaks—perhaps the bad hop of a ground ball, or one of those Texas League hits which everybody runs after, yet nobody catches. Yes, these two contenders look that closely matched. Anything can happen. In any event, it should be a thrilling struggle for the spectator.

Gordon Goat

Briefly, the mechanical picture looks thusly. The Yankees seem to have a slight edge in pitching and perhaps around second base, where Frank Crosetti and Joe Gordon have the margin in experience over Marty Marion and Lou Klein. But the Cardinals have the better outfield, and can hold their own in the catching department and among that important group, the reserves.

However, unless one side has a pronounced advantage in pitching or in batting power, the writer has always considered it a waste of time and an insult to the common sense of the fan to compare the clubs, position for position. For proof that pre-series facts, figures and past reputation mean little, one has only to go back to the fall of 1942, when the young Redbirds ran the over-confident Yankees off their feet and an all-time great, Joe Gordon, was the goat of the affair.

There may, though, be one angle worth stressing. In involves the attitudes of the players. The over-confident Yankees of 1942 have become a determined, dead serious lot, intent only on vindicating themselves in the eyes of baseball.

♪ ♪ ♪

It may not be easy for Manager Billy Southworth to get his Cardinals keyed up for this series. could be their turn to play the over-confident role. However, Billy is working hard to prevent this.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mort Cooper can either be the big man or the flop on the Cardinal mound. If he pitches against Spud Chandler in the opener and beats the Yankee ace, it probably will be a breeze for the Cards. Southworth might pull one out of the hat, though, and start Max Lanier in the opener.

♪ ♪ ♪

That Cooper has never been a success pitching against the American League, is a point often stressed in pre-series discussion. But neither has Chandler ever won a classic game.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Now that the proposed Pacific tour by major league All-Star teams has received an arctic response from the War Department, why not take up Colleague Whitney Martin's suggestion and start a domestic tour? The entertainment would be welcomed on this side, too; It would hardly place an intolerable burden on the transportation system to move 40 odd men around the country, and if the All-Star teams aren't organized now, we suspect that they never will be . . . still looks like Mort Cooper vs. Spud Chnadler on the mound for the World Series opener, in spite of Cooper's reported sore shoulder. Mort pitches the kind of stuff the Yankees are used to seeing—but they're only hitting .254 in their own league.

♪ ♪ ♪

Opinion is divided as to whether the week's best contest will be between the Michigan and Notre Dame teams on the field next Saturday or between Coaches Fritz Crisler and Frank Leahy when they start explaining why their boys are sure to lose. . . . One scout who watched Army Saturday explained he was trying to learn whether Glenn Davis, the plebe sensation, could run to his left. The nearest he came to finding out was when Colgate tacklers approached Davis from both sides; Glenn feinted both ways then went right down the middle as both tacklers missed. . . . We didn't learn Saturday night just how strong the Phil-Pitt pro team is, but we can guarantee there's plenty of strength in the Shibe Park press box. It supported spherical Steve Owen of the Giants, Scout Jack Lavalle and Herman Hickman, the Army line coach, without even creaking. They'd likely be glad to settle for a total weight of a half ton.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Les Stodalski approached the sixth tee at Pipestone, Minn., Golf Club the other evening he remarked: "This is going to be the best shot I'll make tonight." Then he whacked the ball, which went right down the middle and disappeared in the dusk. Les called to the foursome just ahead, asking if they had seen the ball, and one of them strolled over and calmly picked it out of the cup . . . Must have been a case of the less said the better.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Henry Zittell, former Colgate tackle, who teaches Marines football tactics in hand-to-hand combat drills, explains, "Some of the body blows and tackles wouldn't be cricket in football, but they might be life savers in actual combat." . . . Before he started on the Sicilian campaign, Lieut. Col. Joe Triner umpired a softball World Series in Africa, and reported that "rank doesn't mean a thing" in such affairs . . . Must have seemed like the good old days to a fellow who once was Chairman of the Illinois State Athletic Commission and President of the National Boxing Association.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Bill Johnson, the Yanks rookie third baseman, was in training camp at Asbury Park last spring, he complained: "I've been here three weeks and Joe McCarthy hasn't spoken a word to me. Guess he doesn't know I'm on the squad." . . . Sam Goldwyn, Jr., son of the movie producer, is a tackle candidate on the Virginia football squad. Hope he doesn't treat the signals the way his Poo is accused of treating the English language . . . Mel Ott received word the other day that a bomber named "Ott's Big Bat" had returned from five successful missions over unspecified targets. Any hits?

American League

Final Standing

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	98	56	.636	
Washington	84	69	.549	13½
Cleveland	82	71	.536	15½
Chicago	82	72	.532	16
Detroit	78	76	.506	20
St. Louis	72	80	.474	25
Boston	68	84	.447	29
Philadelphia	49	105	.318	49

Results Oct. 3

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 4. (11 innings.)
Detroit 4, Washington 1.

National League

Final Standing

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	105	49	.682	
Cincinnati	87	67	.565	18
Brooklyn	81	72	.529	23½
Pittsburgh	80	74	.519	25
Chicago	74	79	.484	30½
Boston	68	85	.444	36½
Philadelphia	64	90	.416	41
New York	55	98	.359	49½

Results Oct. 3

Chicago 7, Boston 0.
Boston 5, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 1.

Starting All Over Again

Wide World

Rival Managers in Annual Classic

Billy Southworth, left, of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Joe McCarthy of the New York Yankees are shown in characteristic poses on the eve of the 1943 World Series. This is Southworth's second managerial role in the series. For McCarthy it is the ninth, eight as boss of the Yankees and once as manager of the Chicago Cubs. Billy has one world's championship to his credit—last year's title; McCarthy has five.

Luke Appling, Stan Musial, Take Titles

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Luke Appling, shortstop for the Chicago White Sox, and Stan Musial, outfielder for the championship St. Louis Cardinals, won the 1943 batting titles in the American and National League, Appling with the lowest average in the Junior loop in 35 years and Musial with the highest mark in the Senior circuit in six years.

The final tabulation of figures shows Appling banged out 192 hits in 585 times at bat for an average of .328, the lowest since Ty Cobb hit .324 for Detroit in 1908. It is the second time Appling was won the batting crown. He hit .388 in 1936. Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox, now in the Navy, won the batting title a year ago with .356.

Musial went to bat 617 times and socked 220 hits for an average of .357, the highest in the National loop since Ducky Medwick's .374 for the Cards in 1937. Ernie Lombardi, then with the Boston Braves, won the crown last year with .330.

Rookie Dick Wakefield of Detroit, and Ralph Hodgin of the White Sox tied at .315 for runner-up honors in the American League. Billy Herman of Brooklyn finished second in the National League with .331 while Walker Cooper of the Cards hit .319 for third place.

Rudy York of Detroit and Bill Nicholson of the Chicago Cubs each won the runs batted in and home run championships in their respective leagues. York hit 34 homers and drove in 118 runs in the American circuit. This compares to Williams' 36 homers and 137 RBI last year.

Nicholson whacked 29 round-trippers in the National loop and batted in 128 runs. Last year Mel Ott of the Giants topped the Senior circuit with 30 homers while his teammate, Johnny Mize, led the RBI with 110.

The 10 leading hitters in each league, based on 400 or more times at bat:

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Appling, Chicago	155	585	63	192	.328
Wakefield, Detroit	155	635	92	200	.315
Hodgin, Chicago	117	407	53	128	.315
Cramer, Detroit	140	606	79	182	.301
Case, Washington	141	613	103	180	.294
Curtright, Chicago	138	488	66	142	.291
Cullenbine, Cleve.	136	482	64	140	.290
Stephens, St. L.	138	517	76	149	.288
Fox, Boston	127	480	55	141	.293
Boudreau, Cleve.	152	539	67	153	.284

National League

Musial, St. Louis	157	617	108	220	.357
Herman, Brooklyn	153	584	75	193	.331
W. Cooper, St. L.	122	449	52	143	.319
Elliott, Pittsburgh	156	581	84	184	.317
Witek, New York	153	623	68	196	.315
Nicholson, Chicago	154	607	95	188	.310
Vaughan, Brooklyn	149	610	114	186	.305
McCormick, Cinn.	126	472	58	143	.303
F. Walker, Brooklyn	137	536	84	162	.302
H. Walker, St. Louis	147	565	75	166	.294

Runs Batted In

(First Five in Each League)

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	118	Nicholson, Chi.	128
Etten, New York	108	Herman, Brook.	100
Johnson, N. Y.	94	Elliott, Pitts.	99
Stephens, St. L.	91	DiMaggio, Pitts.	88
Spence, Wash.	87	W. Cooper, St. L.	79

Home Runs

(First Five in Each League)

American League		National League	
York, Detroit	34	Nicholson, Chi.	29
Keller, New York	31	Ott, New York	18
Stephens, St. L.	22	Northey, Phila.	16
Heath, Cleveland	18	DiMaggio, Pitts.	15
Gordon, N. Y.	17	Triplett, Phila.	15
Laabs, St. Louis	17		

Tex Mooney, 290-pound tackle of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is famous for an 85-yard punt he made at the University of Southern California.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Eleven Yanks Series Freshmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—In past World Series under Joe McCarthy the Yankees usually enjoyed a vast advantage in experience. While a majority of their National League rivals would be stepping cautiously into their initial October classic, the cocky New Yorkers would almost to a man know the thrill of other fall battles. This was a paramount factor in a best-four-out-of-seven-game struggle.

However, this time the Yankees enjoy no such superiority. No fewer than 11 players on the New York roster will tomorrow at Yankee Stadium be tasting the pressure of a World Series for the first time. The Cardinals list seven newcomers.

The Debutants

Joe McCarthy's debutants are Bill Johnson, Bud Metheny, Nick Etten, Roy Weatherly, Ken Sears, Tommy Byrne, George Stirnweiss, Bill Zuber, Oscar Grimes and Charley Wensloff. Even Johnny Lindell, who joined the varsity a year ago as a pitcher, is facing his first classic fire, as he was ineligible last October. Johnson, Metheny, and Etten are sure of steady duty against Billy Southworth's swifties, and Weatherly expects to play center field against right-handed pitchers. If the series is stretched out to six or seven games, Zuber and Wensloff may be used.

The new men with the Cardinals are Danny Litwhiler, Lou Klein, Debs Garms, George Fallon, George Munger, Harry Brecheen and Al Brazle. If you can absorb the hints which Southworth dropped in the final weeks of the National League flag race, Brecheen and Brazle will be seen prominently in the series. Klein, of course, is Billy's second baseman every day. Litwhiler is likely to start when McCarthy pitches a southpaw. Garms probably will be held in reserve for pinch hitting.

Breaks of Game

Incidentally, the games just ahead offer an interesting contrast in the so-called breaks of the game. There is Garms, the fleet, rolypoly Texan, who has knocked around in the majors for about 10 years, getting into his first big classic. On the Yankee side there are a couple of big league youngsters, Bill Johnson and Mud Metheny, who are hitting the big money the first time around. Yes, the breaks are important in this business, as in any other.

The granddaddies of the series are Bill Dickey and Frank Crosetti, both Yankees. Bill has been McCarthy's catcher in seven classics since 1932. To Bill, as a matter of fact, belong the al-time backstopping palm for series play. He is in a class by himself. Crosetti has been eligible for seven series also, but sat on the bench in 1941 while Phil Rizzuto helped set back the Dodgers.

Dickey, to dig further into the records, will match Frankie Frisch's eight series appearances this week. Frank at the moment is in the No. 2 spot. Babe Ruth is high man with 10 series.

McCarthy's Ninth

If past experience in the fall battle means anything, Joe McCarthy has something on Billy Southworth. This will be Buffalo Joe's eighth series since being fired away from Wrigley Field a little more than 10 years ago. Only once was he defeated in the classic as a Yankee. That, however, was in '42, a trick which was engineered by Mr. Southworth. Just the same, the series is an old and familiar story to McCarthy, a fact which might help the Yankees through a crucial inning or two. Remember, he was in one back in '29 with the Cubs.

Although Southworth is little more than a beginner in this managerial business, you have to give him credit for jumping away to a quick start along victory lane. In three full seasons he has rewarded Sam Breadon with two pennants and one world championship. A lot of people will tell you that he is about to add a second world crown. At any rate, Billy has withstood the test of heavy fire and come through beautifully. Ask the Cardinals what they think of him as a gentleman and strategist. Some of them have actually dropped their gloves and fought for him.

Pro Gridders Feature Passes

CHICAGO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Chicago Bears usually have been looked upon with awe as one of the greatest ground gaining powers of the gridiron. But now they are up in the air with the rest of the pro clubs and typify the new spectacular passing trend in the National Football League.

In six league games thus far, teams have passed for 1,316 yards with 87 completions out of 223 attempts, while only 1,212 yards have been amassed by rushing. Seventeen of the 30 touchdowns scored have been on passing, and at least half of the others have been set up with overhead thrusts.

Bears Top Circuit

With the Washington Redskins and Slingin' Sammy Baugh and the New York Giants yet to play their first league games, the Bears' aerial artistry tops the circuit at this stage. They have connected on 19 of 38 tosses for a gain of 373 yards in two games while making a mere 267 yards along the ground. Five of their seven touchdowns have stemmed from passes flipped by Sid Luckman.

The most balanced attack belongs to the Detroit Lions. They have plucked 329 yards from the air in three games and have gained 365 on the ground. Of their 11 touchdowns, however, six have been made on passes—Frankie Sinkwich and Chuck Fenebock each contributing three. The greatest range between methods of attack is that of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who have a minus 35 yards by rushing in two games but 309 yards by passing with 25 out of 58 completions. They have failed to score, though.

The Redskins make their bid in the aerial race Sunday by entertaining Brooklyn, while Detroit goes to Green Bay and the Chicago Cardinals move across town to Wrigley Field to meet the Bears. New York begins its league campaign Saturday night at Philadelphia against the Eagles.

Touchdown Passes

Yesterday Luckman tossed touchdown passes to Harry Clark, Bill Geyer, and Hampton Pool as the Bears handed the Lions their first defeat, 27-21, before a crowd of 43,878, largest ever to see a football game in Detroit. One of Bill Callahan's two markers for Detroit came on a 5-yard pass from Sinkwich.

Rookie Irv Comp hurled two-scoring passes and Lou Brock another while Tony Canadeo set up a fourth on a 15-yard completioon to Don Hutson as Green Bay whipped the Cards, 28-7.

In a Saturday night game, Phil-Pitt beat the Dodgers, 17-0, with Johnny Butler and Ernie Steele scoring on short runs.

National Football League standings:

Western Division

Teams	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
Green Bay	1	0	1	49	28
Chicago Bears	1	0	1	48	42
Detroit	2	1	0	83	44
Chicago Cards	0	2	0	24	63

Eastern Division

Phil-Pitt	1	0	0	17	0
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	44
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0

Results Oct. 2

Philadelphia-Pittsburgh 17, Brooklyn 0.

Results Oct. 3

Chicago Bears 27, Detroit 21
Green Bay 28, Chicago Cards 7.

Third Place Is Decided On Last Day

By the Associated Press

Unlike a year ago, when the St. Louis Cardinals didn't clinch the National League pennant until the last day of the season, the finale of the 1943 baseball season yesterday decided only third place in both major leagues.

Although beaten by Cincinnati, 6 to 1, the Brooklyn Dodgers took third money in the senior loop when the Phillies, idle for three days, up and dealt the fourth-place Pittsburgh Pirates a double defeat, 3 to 1 and 11 to 3.

Cleveland nosed out the fast closing Chicago White Sox for third in the American League by beating the Philadelphia Athletics, 8 to 4, in 11 innings. The White Sox took the Boston Red Sox twice, 4 to 2 and 3 to 1, for their 15th victory in 18 games, but finished half a game behind the Indians.

Cards Win 105

The championship St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees finished their tuneups for the World Series by again beating the Giants, 5 to 4, and the Browns, 5 to 2. This gave the Cards 105 victories for the season, only one less than last year, and marked the first time in 30 years a National League champion has repeated with more than 100 triumphs.

The Yankees wound up with 98 victories, the lowest for the eight American League clubs Joe McCarthy has piloted to a pennant.

Dizzy Trout of Detroit pitched the Tigers to a 4 to 1 victory over Washington and joined Mort Coopers of the Cards, Spud Chandler of the Yanks, Elmer Riddle of the Reds, and Rip Sewell of the Pirates, as the only 20-game winning pitcher for the season.

The Chicago Cubs and the Boston Braves divided a twin bill, the Cubs winning the opener, 7 to 0, on Hi Bithorn's four-hit pitching and the Braves the nightcap, 5 to 2, behind rookie John Dagenhard.

Two Revolts

Other than the Cardinals' early clinching of the pennant and the Yankees' late July rush after barely holding on to first place on July 4, the season was marked by player revolts at Brooklyn and the Philadelphia Phillies.

The Flatbush "rhubarb" caused President Branch Rickey to break up the club. He traded, among others, pitcher Bobo Newsom, first baseman Dolph Camilli, who thereupon announced his retirement from the game; and outfielder Joe Medwick and released Leo Durocher from player-manager contract, effective yesterday. In addition, he released pitcher-coach Freddy Fitzsimmons to succeed Bucky Harris as manager of the Phils.

Harris' dismissal as manager by the Phils' new owner, William D. Cox, led to the Philadelphia rumpus.

Other highlights of the season included Cincinnati and Washington finishing second; the Chicago Cubs, regarded as a dark horse, being left behind in the spring; Ace Adams, Giant pitcher, setting a new record by appearing in 70 games; Chandler's remarkable 1.67 earned run average; Sewell's extraordinary slow ball that won him 21 games; the American League victory in the All-Star Game with no Yankee in the lineup; and Orval Grove's one-hitter against the Yanks, which barely missed perfection when Joe Gordon singled with two out in the ninth.

Dartmouth Has Big Chance Against Penn on Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth's finally-organized Indians, who soundly sank the U. S. Coast Guard 47-0 last Saturday, are currently looking forward to the coming week end when they meet the University of Pennsylvania in a game which can make or break the Green.

Chances are that Coach Earl Brown and his staff are not enjoying the prospects too much, considering what the Quakers have done on successive Saturdays—first a 47-9 drubbing of Princeton and then a 41-7 trouncing of Yale, but the game gives Dartmouth its chance of the fall.

Apparently Coach Brown has his squad in hand, after the boys failed to impress in their opener against Holy Cross. Stiff drills all last week brought them into line and made them more familiar with the new system of play they were learning. Their showing Saturday against a Coast Guard team that was not exactly a push-over would indicate that the Indians can make it interesting for the Pennsylvanians.

Penn, today, is considered one of the top teams of the country. Dartmouth is not, its first-game showing dispelling whatever illusions had been built up in pre-season estimates. A victory Saturday, however, and the picture is changed—with Dartmouth able to command national consideration.

This without a doubt will be the Green's toughest contest, for only other foes to be met will be Yale, Columbia, Cornell, and Princeton, none of which appears strong enough to knock off the Dartmouths, if the latter get by Penn.

Dartmouth's return to the form expected of it was the highlight of the local week end, which interestingly enough had several other satisfactory results. These included Tufts' inaugurating its campaign with an uphill 31-7 victory over Bates, and Harvard's surprising 7-10 win over a heavier confident, Camp Edwards eleven.

Tufts tripped all over its own feet in its first half against the Bobcats, coming out for the second half behind 0-7. The last two periods, however, the Jumbos were a different team, scoring five touchdowns and kicking one extra point. Chick Rutter counted twice, once on a 29-yard run, and Joyce, Beers, and Tenny each scored once.

Harvard—its informal eleven in a pretty formal frame of mind after the Camp Edwards' coach had said publicly that noe one Harvard player could make the soldiers' first team—made Coach Clell Barton and his minions eat those words. They made 15 first downs to the soldiers' 11, outrushed them 168 yards to 94, received 45 less yards in penalties, and came out of the game seven big points to the good. Due for a pat on the back is Coach Henry Lamar of Harvard, who evidently was not wool-gathering while Dick Harlow was expounding at Cambridge the past few years.

Brown was disappointed at its showing at Worcester, where Holy Cross took the game 20-0. Yet the Bruins should not feel too discouraged, for the contest really followed the pattern its coach, Skip Stahley, drew. Skip knew he has only an average team at best, and only a mediocre one with his captain, Doc Savage, out of the line-up. Doc did play, but only for a few minutes, and that was not enough against the under-rated Crusaders. But for Brown's stubbornness on defense, Holy Cross might have had a staggering total of points, for the Bruins took the ball away from H. C. on downs no fewer than seven times when the latter was in scoring territory.

In the East, Army and Navy continue to roll along impressively. The Cadets downed Colgate 42-0, while the Midshipmen were just as ruthless in their 46-7 victory over Cornell. Princeton came back to subdue Columbia 26-7. Yale came home dizzy from Philadelphia, where Penn took the Elis into camp by six touchdowns.

Besides the Dartmouth-Penn game this Saturday, other engagements find Tufts at Brown, Yale at Columbia, and Harvard host, again informally, to Worcester Tech. On Sunday the Coast Guard will sail into Worcester to trade broadsides, they hope, with Holy Cross.

Four of Top Teams Clash On Saturday

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—College football steps into the wings the early part of this week for the World Series but crowds back onto the stage this week end with such contests as Notre Dame at Michigan and Duke visiting Navy.

Those two games include four of the Nation's best teams and their coming collisions have built up such enthusiasm that Michigan's acting ticket manager Andrew Baker indicated that the midwestern scrap might be a sell-out by tomorrow.

Notre Dame Triumphs

Notre Dame drubbed Georgia Tech on the accurate flinging of Angelo Bartelli, 55 to 13, to prepare for the Wolverines. The Big Ten club, in turn, downed Northwestern, 21 to 7, but wasn't too impressive.

Duke, which hasn't been scored upon in three games, punished the North Carolina Pre-Flight Outfit, 42 to 0, while Navy had almost as easy a time in drubbing Cornell, 46 to 7.

Scores as a whole last Saturday were of the lopsided variety. Army crushed Colgate, 42 to 0; Pennsylvania trimmed Yale, 41 to 7; Princeton downed Columbia, 26 to 7, and Dartmouth blanked the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, 47 to 0.

In the Midwest, Great Lakes knocked off Pittsburgh, 40 to 0; Indiana worked over Wabash, 52 to 0; Minnesota drubbed Nebraska, 54 to 0; Ohio State downed Missouri, 27 to 6, but Wisconsin stopped Iowa, 7 to 5.

Upsets Frequent

Upsets were frequent in the South and Southwest, where Louisiana State mastered Rice, 20 to 7, Southwestern trimmed Texas, 14 to 7, and North Texas State knocked off Southern Methodist, 20 to 6. Pacific Coast teams followed form, with Southern California edging out California, 7 to 0, in the major contest.

Announcement in Washington that President Roosevelt had approved the Nov. 27 Army-Navy struggle apparently spurred the two service eleyens to their big triumphs. The President ruled the game must be played at West Point, however, with only bona-fide residents of the area eligible for tickets.

Except for the two top games, this week-end's program lacks luster except for the meeting of Pennsylvania and Dartmouth in Philadelphia.

Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 3

Del Monte Pre-Flight 33, St. Mary's College 7.
Marquette 7, Camp Grant 7 (tie).
San Francisco 6, Nevada 0.
Salt Lake Army Base 0, Fort Douglas 0 (tie).
Camp Davis 25, Charleston, N. C., Coast Guard 0.
Lubbock Army Air Field 27, South Plains Army Air Field 12.
Fort Benning 300th Infantry 19, Fort Benning 124th Infantry 7.
Los Angeles Mustangs 34, Reno Army Air Base 0.
Richmond Air Base 6, Fort Monroe 0.

Results Oct. 2

East

Army 42, Colgate 0.
Bucknell 14, Muhlenberg 0.
Navy 46, Cornell 7.
Dartmouth 47, U. S. C. G. Academy 0.
Holy Cross 20, Brown 0.
Pennsylvania 41, Yale 7.
Rochester 16, Carnegie Tech 0.
Franklin and Marry 21, Ursinus 0.
Tufts 31, Bates 7.
Virginia 6, W. Virginia 0.
Princeton 26, Columbia 7.
Rensselaer Poly 7, Worcester Tech 6.
Harvard 7, Camp Edwards 0.

South

Duke 42, N. C. Pre-Flight 0.
Maryland 13, Wake Forest 7.
Clemson 19, N. C. State 7.
N. Carolina 19, Penn State 0.
Richmond 13, Curtis Bay C. G. 3.
Ft. Benning 176th Inf. 13, S. Carolina 7.
Louisiana State 20, Rice 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, Bethany 13.
Georgia Pre-Flight 19, Daniel Field 13.
Memphis Air 41, Tulane 7.
Tuskegee Institute 12, Ft. Benning 3rd Student Training Service Battalion 0.

Mid-West

Oberlin 26, Case 6.
Miami (Ohio) 60, St. Xavier 0.
Western Michigan 54, Alma 0.
Baldwin Wallace 25, Wooster 6.
Purdue 40, Illinois 21.
Illinois Wesleyan 37, W. Ill. Tchrs 0.
Bowling Green 30, Central Michigan 0.
Kansas State 13, Washburn 7.
Great Lakes Navy 46, Pittsburgh 0.
Indiana 52, Wabash 0.
Minnesota 54, Nebraska 0.
Michigan 21, Northwestern 7.
Iowa Navy 33, Iowa State 13.
Notre Dame 55, Georgia Tech 13.
Ohio State 27, Missouri 6.
Otterbein 25, Rio Grande 6.

Southwest

Southwestern 14, Texas 7.
Texas A. & M. 12, Texas Tech 0.
Oklahoma 32, Oklahoma A. & M. 13.
Randolph Field 39, Ward Island 9.
Texas Christian 13, Arkansas 0.
North Texas Aggies 20, Southern Methodist 6.
Lawrence College 14, St. Mary's 0.

Far West

Southern California 7, California 0.
College of Pacific 19, U. C. L. A. 7.
Fourth Air Force 40, Redlands 0.
Ft. Warren 60, Utah 0.
New Mexico 19, Kirtland Field 13.
Arizona at Utah—cancelled.
Washington at Washington State—cancelled.
St. Mary's Pre-Flight 48, Pleasanton Naval 0.

Kicks for Points

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4 (AP)—If Penn's powerhouse continues to roll, Frank McKernan, who does nothing but kick points after touchdowns, may have quite a respectable scoring total.

McKernan made good on five out of seven against Princeton and five out of six against Yale.

Watrous, Harmon Tie

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 4 (AP)—The veteran Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich., and Claud Harmon, former assistant to National Open Champion Craig Wood and now a Detroit war worker, finished tied at 215 strokes yesterday in the 54-hole Michigan open golf championship. They were scheduled to battle it out in an 18-hole playoff today.

Charley Kocsis of Detroit, former Walker Cupper, finished a stroke behind the two leaders. Jimmy Demaret, recent winner of the Michigan PGA title, was sixth with 219.

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BUY WAR BONDS

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Sixs/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	60	60	60	
Adams Exp (.15g)	6	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 2½g	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	43¼	43	43	— ½
Alaska Juneau	23	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	19	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	3	29¼	29½	29½	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 ww	17	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	3	43¼	42½	42½	—1½
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	7	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	154	153	153	—1
Allied Mills 1½g	3	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	21	16½	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	95	95	95	
Allis-Ch Mfg 3½g	3	37⅛	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 3½g	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
Amerada Pet (2)	3	82	82	82	— ⅛
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½a	2	64¾	64	64	— ¾
Am Bank N .55g	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Am Bosch (¼ar)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Brakeblk 1.05g	3	37¼	36¼	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Br S pf $¼ †	10	120	130	120	—1
Am Cable & Rad	24	8¼	7⅞	8	
Am Can (3)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	30	180	179¾	180	+1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	34¾	34¼	34¾	— ½
Am C&F pf 12½xw	1	68¼	67½	67½	— ¾
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Am Chicle (Aa) †	150	110½	109⅝	110	
Am Cryn Sug ½g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Am Distilleries	8	27½	26⅞	27½	+ ¾
Am & For Power	33	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am FP 5?pf 3.32k	5	79	77½	79	+2
Am & FP 2 pf	61	20⅝	19⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
Am-Haw SS 2½g	2	32¼	33½	32½	—1
Am Hide&Leath	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	69	68¾	68¾	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4½	4¼	4½	
Am Internat ½g	8	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	76¾	76¼	76½	— ⅞
Am M & Fdy .60g	9	14½	14	14	
Am Metal (1)	2	24	24	24	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 †	150	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Light	16	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L 56 pf	14	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	8	38⅜	38	38⅜	— ⅜
Am Rad&StS .30g	37	10	9⅞	10	
Am Rolling M .60g	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	50	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Am Safety Razor 1g	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g †	10	29	29	29	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	12	40½	40¼	40⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 †	40	154	153	153¼	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	15	24¼	22⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
Am Stores (1)	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Am Stove (.90g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	156⅛	156¼	156¼	— ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	59	59	59	— ¾
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	61½	59½	60	—1
Am Tob pf (6) †	2	145½	144½	144½	— ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	9	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Am Viscose (1½g)	3	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
Am Water Works	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	2	72	72	72	
Am Zinc L & S	2	5½	5	5	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¾g	17	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¾g †	30	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
AnchorHockGl .45g	1	20	20	20	
Anchor H pf 5 †	30	114	114	114	— ¼
Andes Copper ¾g	2	10⅞	0¾	10¾	+ ⅛
APW Paper	9	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
Armour III	8	57	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
Armour III pf †	10	83	83	83	
Armstrong Cork ¾g	7	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Arnold Const (½)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	110	110	110	+6½
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Assoc Inv pf5 †	20	106½	106½	106½	
Atch T & SF (6)	15	60⅞	60	60⅞	+ ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½g	16	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	32½	32	32	— ⅞
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.55g)	2	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Refng pf 4 †	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	120	63½	62⅞	63½	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	6	7¼	7	7¼	
Aust-N pr A 2k †	10	71	71	71	—2
Aviation Cp (.10g)	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Bald Loco ct ¾g	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	5	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Bank& pf6¼xk †	120	58½	57¾	57¾	—1¼
Barber Asphalt	4	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
Barker Bros 1½g	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17¾	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½g	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Beech Aircraft (1e)	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	10	13	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	16	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Benef In L (.90g)	3	17	17	17	
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Beth Steel (4½g)	14	59⅜	59¼	59½	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117	117	117	— ½
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	3	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Bloomingd ½g †	10	17	17	17	— ¾
Blaw-Knox .40g	1	8½	8½	8½	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	8	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	5	48½	48	48	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	47	47	47	
Bond Stores 1.30g	5	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	17	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	35¼	34⅞	35¼	
Brewing Corp (2)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br ¾g	4	10	10	10	
Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	7	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers1.40g	3	43¼	43¼	43½	
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	1¼	1	1	
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	11	6¾	6¼	6¼	
Budd Mfg $5pf	70	51½	51	51½	+ ½
Bulo Mfg pf	10	101¾	101¼	101¼	+1
Budd Wheel (1ag)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	19	19	19	
Bulova Watch (2)	1	34	34	34	
Burling Mills 1.90g	10	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	
Burr Add Mach .60	5	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Bush Termin .20g	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Bush TBpf 2¼xk †	2	41	40¼	41	+ ½
Butler Bros .45g	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28	28	28	
Butte Cop&Z ¼ag	2	3½	3½	3½	
Byers (AM) Co	3	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
Byers (AM) pf7 †	10	73	73	73	Oct 2
Byron Jackson ¾g	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	5	27¼	26½	26½	—1
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	54½	54½	54½	
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Can Dry G Ale .60	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Canadian Pacific	15	9	9	9	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	3	37	36½	36½	
Capitol Adm A	1	7½	7¼	7½	
Care C & O (5) †	1	96¼	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	47¼	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
Celanese Corp1¼g	9	37	35½	35½	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119	119	119	— ¼
Celotex Corp (¼g	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	50	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½g	2	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	4	11	10	10⅜	— ⅜
Century Rib M	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	18	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	320	70½	69½	69½	
Champ P&F 3½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Chas & Ohio (3)	15	47⅜	46¾	47	— ⅜
Chi & E Ill	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	4	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Cn Grt West	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Chi Grt W pf2½xk	1	19	19	19	
Chi Mail Order .60	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Chrysler Corp 2½g	8	81¼	81	81	— ⅜
City Invest	50	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Clark Eq 2½g	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Clev Grap Br 1½g	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
Cocoa-Cola (3)	2	114	113⅞	114	—1½
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Col-P-P pf4¼ †	90	105¾	105½	105½	
Colling & Alli	1	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
Cluett Peab 1½g	4	37¼	37¼	37¼	
Co & South †	180	14¾	14	14	— ⅜
Col & Sou 1st †	110	16	15	16	
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Colum G & E	2	76⅜	75¾	75¾	—1
Col G&E 5pf5 †	10	72	71	71	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	93	93	93	+1

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 271,840
1943 volume to date 227,876,796
1943 volume to date 78,456,351

Sixs/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comi Credit (3)	6	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	21	42¼	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	5	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Com'with & South	39	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Com & So pf 3¾xk	19	78	68¼	76	+1¼
Com'with Ed 1.40	14	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Conglomer-Nairn 1	11	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½a	2	21½	21	21	— ¾
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Cons Copper .10g	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	18	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104¼	104	104¼	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	3	3	3	
Cons Film 1 pf ¾xk	3	16¾	16½	16½	— ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	6	14½	13½	13½	— ¾
Cons Vultee (1g)	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
Consol's Coal	1	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½ †	70	103½	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Container Cp 1½ag	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cont. Baking ½pg	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cont. Can (3½g)	11	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¼
Cont. Dia Fib .65g	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Cont. Ins (1.60a)	5	48	47¾	47	— ⅜
Cont. Motors .45g	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont. Steel (¾ag)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
Cont. Oil Del (1)	7	33½	33½	35½	
Cop'ed S pf2½ †	100	51	51	51	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	60	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	59	58¾	59	+ ⅛
Cornell Dub El ¾ag	3	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Coty International	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	13	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	150	106	106	106	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21	21	21	
Crosley Corp ½g	3	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ½ag	3	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	3	16½	16¼	16½	
Crown Zell pf 5 †	80	98¾	98½	98½	— ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	32	32	32	—1
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76	76	76	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	9	11	11	11	
Curtis Publishing	31	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	410	96½	93	96	+5
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	680	45	44¾	45	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	31	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
Curtiss-Wr A 1½ag	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾ag	3	23½	23	23	— ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	4	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	9	38⅛	37½	37¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	33	33	33	— ⅛
Deisel-Wem-G1½g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	4	7½	7	7½	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	6	14½	13½	13½	— ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	150	30½	30	30	— ½
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	39	38½	39	
Diam T Motor ¾ag	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	5	29¼	29	29	— ¼
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
Dixie C A 2½ †	100	43½	43	43½	+ ¼
Dochler Die C 1½ag	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
DomeMines h1.60	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	5	62	61½	61½	— ⅜
Duplan Corp .30g	2	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	4	149¼	149	149	— ¼
du Pont pf (4½)	3	128¼	128	128	— ¼
DuqLight 1pf5 †	70	121	121	121	+ ½
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7	7	7	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	161	161	161	— ½
East Kodak pf 6 †	1	176¼	176¼	176¼	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	10	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅜
Elec Boat (½ag)	8	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	6	5½	4⅞	5	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	77½	77	77½	— ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Emp Pub Service	28	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Emp PS $5 pf 5 †	70	89¾	89¾	89¾	— ¼
EnPS$5½pf$5½ †	75	91	91	91	
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Erie RR (½ag)	3	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½ag	12	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	4	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	5	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36½	36½	36½	— ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	
Fed&Tractation 1g	3	16½	16	16	—1
Fed M&Smelt 3g	2	24½	24½	24½	
Fed M Truck .30g	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	10	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	3	48⅞	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½	3	40⅝	40½	40½	
First T&R pf 6	3	107¾	107½	107¾	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Flintkote .65g	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½ †	50	107	107	107	— ⅛
Florence Stov 1½g	3	35	34½	35	+1½
FollansbeeStl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf †	40	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¾
Food Mach 1.40g	1	48	48	48	
Francisco Sugar	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (Robert) 1ag	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell Co1¼ag†	50	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .35g	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont .45g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	43½	43½	43½	
Gen Baking .60	9	8¾	8¼	8¾	
Gen Baking pf 8 †	10	146½	146½	146½	+2
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7	7	7	
Gen Cable	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	31	28½	28½	28½	— ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	31	38½	37⅝	38	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	8	41⅜	41	41	— ½
Gen Fds pf4½ †	20	117	117	117	—2
Gen G & El A	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf5 †	90	123	123	123	
Gen Motors 1½ag	32	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advert	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
Gen Real&Util pf	1	47	47	47	
Gen Refract .90g	4	19½	19	19	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½ag	4	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	10	85	85	85	—1
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	7	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	7	65¼	65	65¼	— ¼
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	20	20	20	
Goodrich (BF) 1g	6	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ¼
Goodyear Tire1¼ag	9	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107½	107½	107½	
Goth Hosiery (¼ag)	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	16	1½	1½	1½	
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	35	35	35	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	9	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	2	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅜
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	145	145	145	
Green (H L) (2a)	2	49¾	49¼	49¼	
Greyhound Corp (1)	4	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅜
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	4¼	4	4¼	
Guantan Sug pf	12	146	138½	144	+5½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
GulfMob&O pf2½g	2	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Gulf Oil (1)	12	49⅛	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Harb-Walk pf 6 †	60	140	140	140	—1
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Hayes Mfg	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	60	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules Pow 1½ag	4	81	80¼	80¼	— ¾
Holland Furn (2)	1	39	39	39	+1½
Hollander&Son 1g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	13	41¾	41	41	—1⅜
Houd-Hersey B¼ag	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
Household pf 5 †	31	111	111	111	+ ¾
Houston L&P 3.60	1	63	63	63	
Houston Oil	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Howe Sound (3)	2	35	35	35	
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	51.0	Prev day	51.0
Month ago	49.8	Year ago	38.7
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Sixs/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Central	8	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	240	45½	45	45	— ½
Indpls P&L 1.20	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Inland Steel 3g	3	73¼	72¾	73	+ ½
Inspirat. Cop ¾ag	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Insurance ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	— ½
Interchem Cp 1.60	4	36¼	35	36½	+ ⅜
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7	7	7	
Interlake Iron ½e	3	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
Int. Bus Mach (6a)	1	173	173	173	—3
Int. Harvester (2)	3	71½	71	71	— ¾
Int. Harv pf (7) †	10	174	174	174	+ ¼
Int. Hydro-Elec A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Inter Miner&Ch pf4	1	65	65	65	+1
Int. Mining	1	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Int. Nick Can (2)	14	30⅞	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
Int. Paper	42	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Int. Pap pf (5)	7	67¾	67½	67½	— ¼
Int. Ry Cen Am	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
Int. Ry pf 1¾xk †	40	66¾	65	65	—2¼
Int. Shoe 1.80)	2	36	36	36	
Int. Tel & Tel	86	14	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
Int T & T for-ct	4	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Interst. Dept S 1	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Jarvis (WB

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Functional Finance Illogical In Setting No Limit to Debt

(Third in a series of six articles on "functional finance"—the theory that Treasury totals of income and outgo can be used by experts to compensate for the vagaries of the business cycle.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Previous articles defined "functional finance" as the theory that Treasury deficits, taxes, etc., should be used as a balance, counter-weight, or compensatory mechanism against the variations of the business cycle, rather than figured against the goal of a balanced Treasury budget. But this, it was pointed out, means endless deficits. However, some arguments were given that the prospect of endless deficits is not so bad as it sounds.

It was pointed out that expansion of the debt has not been followed by commensurate increase in the debt service, and that furthermore there is no reasonable danger of the growth of a burdensome class of rentiers or coupon-clippers living on the nation's back, since taxes take what debt-service gives, particularly in the higher income brackets.

But these arguments are frothy and short term. Permanent deficits are a one-way proposition meaning indefinite expansion of the debt service, which cannot be. Even economists must admit that everything has to have its limits, including debt service. And functional finance sets no reasonable limits to the national debt or, therefore, to the debt service. Endless deficits also mean endless growth of bank demand deposits. And no price control can stand the strain if this continues indefinately.

Here again there is a strong short-term argument for such deficits. Bank demand deposits have doubled in recent years, yet there has been no commensurate increase in the cost of living. The ingredients of inflation are already here, but somehow the spark has been damped.

There seem to be two reasons why inflation has not "taken" so far—but both of them windfalls so far as the functional finance people are concerned. The first is private saving; the second is government rationing.

Some Spend Less

It is a strange fact that in recent years people with more and more spend less and less. As checking accounts rise, deposit turn-over rates decrease. Economists with a penchant for deploring see two contradictory trends to worry over, each of which cancels the influence of the other. On the one hand, the national debt (and in consequence bank deposits) keeps rising. On the other hand, the turnover of bank deposits falls steadily, which is another way of saying that people "save" or accumulate more and more without doing anything about it.

Thus in times like the present, though these economists are worried that bank deposits keep increasing, they are pleased that the increase results in no commensurate increase in turn-over. "Savings" this year are estimated to be running round $37 billions, an unprecedented total. On the other hand, in times like the 1930's the same economists worried because when they wanted to make bank deposits increase, their efforts were offset by the slowing down of the turnover of the increased deposits.

Thus private "saving," so deplored by many economists in all times except war, tends to offset the influence of government deficits. These government deficits have the inflationary effect of stimulating the growth of net demand deposits in the banks. But this effect is offset by the tendency of these deposits to turn over slower and slower. This explains in large part the hard times of the 1930's. The functional finance people were ramming up the deposits, but the deposits weren't turning over.

Weakness of Theory

And therein, in essence, lies the weakness of "functional finance." It tries to get dynamic results by changing static totals; or in other words it tries to influence rates of flow, which involve time, by affecting total quantities (national debt, net demand deposits) which are time-free totals. These accounts do not have, nor even claim to have, any control over the velocity of bank deposits. Yet this is of the essence. It is the turn-over, not the total, of bank deposits, which spells demand for goods and services.

The functional finance people can juggle Treasury operations all they want, but they can only thereby affect total bank deposits—not turn-over. They cannot influence the dynamics of rate with the statics of quantity. National wealth, like bank deposits, is measurable only in dynamic formulas, that is, in rates, calculated against time.

A hydraulic analogy might be found in the backing up of water behind one of the new dams. More water should theoretically mean more pressure. But there is no formula except a contour map of the country back of the dam. Instead of raising the level and the pressure of the dam, the inflowing water may spread out over the country-side.

Pump-priming, if measured by the amount of water pumped or money spent, is a heart-breaking operation, for the water or the money may merely turn around and run into back eddies of private saving for long periods before there is any raising of the water level of the hydraulic pressure or the buying rate. Any man who ever, as a boy, built dams in the mud of small-town street gutters can understand that and see the hole in the quantum theory of money (double the amount of money, double the price level).

There is only one basis by which "functional finance" can function as a regulator of the pressure of demand at the nozzle of the public's pocketbook. That would be by discarding all worries over static totals and adjusting Treasury outlays to the rate of public outlays. That would involve indefinite expansion of the debt again as the price of full employment.

(Next article will discuss the relation of "functional finance" to rationing and price control.)

Third War Loan Drive Is Well Oversubscribed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The 24-day Third War Loan has ended with its $15,000,000,000 goal oversubscribed and Secretary Henry Morgenthau voicing his satisfaction for a job well done. When the Treasury offices closed Oct. 2 the drive was over the top by $1,887,000,000—and the final count is yet to come.

Mr. Morgenthau said reports from various states indicated their was a last-minute rush to buy more bonds. Reports will continue to come in for the next 10 days or two weeks and a final tally is expected Oct. 18.

"The American people deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done," Morgenthau said in a statement. "We gave them a job so large that a less patriotic people would simply have given it up as impossible. We gave them this job to do at the same time they are making income payments of almost five billion dollars—and still they came through.

"In my estimation it proves beyond a question of doubt that the American people know what the war is about, and are really in it wholeheartedly, and are determined to do whatever they can to win it quickly and decisively."

The latest Treasury tabulation, based on Oct. 1 reports, showed corporations and investors with a quota of $10,000,000,000 had purchased $11,826,000,000, or 118 per cent of their goal. In addition, federal trust funds of $630,000,000 had been invested in bonds.

Individuals, however, had bought only 75 per cent of their allotted total. Sales were $3,764,000,000 while the goal for individuals, partnerships and personal trust funds was $5,000,000,000.

Maryland continued to hold first place in the list of states. It had subscribed 146 per cent of its quota of $196,000,000, with sales of $285,000,000.

West Virginia remained in second place, having reached 138 per cent of its $76,000,000 quota through sales amounting to $105,000,000,. Ohio held third place with 136 per cent of its goal of $698,000,000 by sales aggregating $950,000,000.

Excess Reserves Drop $80,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable reserves of Federal Reserve member banks decreased $80,000,000 the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $1,810,000,000 on Wednesday.

The banks during the week decreased their holdings of government securities by $36,000,000.

Drastic Tire Conservation Held Urgent

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — A possible breakdown in rubber-borne transportation unless immediate and drastic tire conservattion measures are taken was seen by executives of five major Akron rubber companies.

A survey of the industry's leaders brought into sharp focus steps taken by the government to prevent exhaustion of the present small stock of new truck and passenger car tires before the industry can get into volume production of synthetic tires.

Rubber executives viewed the new reduction in value of B and C gasoline rations coupons from three to two gallons as a major help in tire conservation. Other steps in this direction were the 20 per cent cut in the October quotas of passenger car tires and the boosting to 601 miles the essential monthly driving a car owner must do before he is eligible for a new passenger car tire ration certificate.

Stocks Are Low

The president of one rubber company declared the nation's stock of tires now is less than 3,000,000, adding the supply problem is mainly one of manpower.

"There is plenty of synthetic rubber, but not enough workers to convert it into tires," said President William O'Neil of the General Tire & Rubber Co.

"This industry normally operates with 16,000,000 tires in stock. It is now reduced to less than 3,000,000 tires. Obviously this means there will not be enough tires until the manpower problem is solved. We have lost many good workers. Add to this the fact that the men left behind are working slower than the men who went into service, and you can understand the critical position we are in."

Tires now on the nation's passenger cars are being burned up by widespread violation of the 35-mile-an-hour driving rule, industry leaders indicated. Meanwhile, in addition to the manpower problem, manufacturers are facing technical problems in handling synthetic and a threatened shortage of tire fabric.

"We are today in a rubber crisis," commented John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company. "Increasing quantities of rubber are coming from government-owned synthetic plants but it cannot be converted into the hundreds of vital war products or into tires urgently needed for trucks, buses and civilian automobiles if adequate manpower and additional production capacities are not made available without delay."

He declared "the greatest contribution that American car and truck owners can make toward solution of the problem is to keep within the national speed limit of 35 miles per hour, maintain recommended inflation pressures, adhere to recommended load limits and rigidly follow all rules of tire care."

Referring to the Government demand for at least 30,000,000 passenger car synthetic tires in 1944, Executive Vice-President Lee R. Jackson of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company declared that "unless precautions are taken there is great danger of a serious breakdown in our transportation and a consequent disruption of our war production effort."

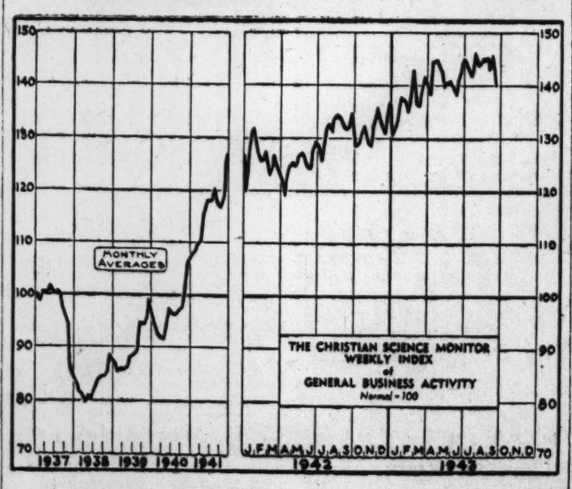
Conservation Urgent

President J. P. Seiberling of the Seiberling Rubber Co. said that "never before was the need for tire conservation so desperate," adding: "It is going to be impossible to produce enough tires to keep freight and passengers rolling satisfactorily until difficulties in processing synthetic rubber into finished tires are solved; until manpower and equipment shortages are eased, and unless we avert a developing fabric shortage."

From E. J. Thomas, President of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., came a warning that "the situation can become very serious, and I wouldn't suggest to anyone that he cease paying the strictest attention to making his present tire last as long as possible.

"Our ability to supply a minimum of 30,000,000 new tires to keep essential cars operating in 1944 and carrying the increasing military demands, with the use of synthetic rubber, is going to depend on getting more production out of our present machines, securing additional capacity, securing sufficient cord and rayon fabric and upon how we fare with the serious manpower situation."

Monitor Index of Business Records Decline for Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D

A decline in The Christian Science Monitor's index of general business activity was recorded for the week ended Sept. 25. At 139.9 (prel.), the index compares with 143.2 for the previous week and 134.8 for the week ended Sept. 26, last year.

Losses were shown for the three components of the index.

Bank debits outside New York City reacted sharply from their previous heavy expansion over the middle of the month, exceeding expectations for an intramonthly decline.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production showed less than the usual seasonal advance, both adjusted series continuing the declines of the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep 25* 1943	Sep 18 1943	Sep 26 1942
Combined index	139.9	143.2	134.8
Bk debits outside NYC	166.4	174.0	157.7
Elec power production	133.6	134.3	130.7
Misc carloadings	119.7	121.3	126.0

*Preliminary.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 218

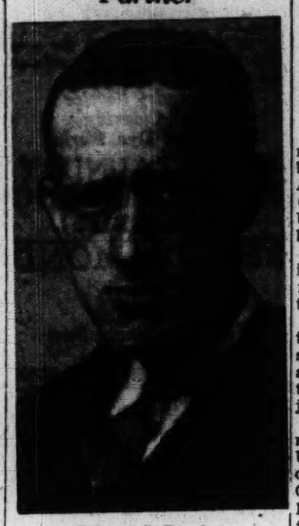
A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 9, 1943.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. NYLAND, Treasurer.

Boston, September 28, 1943.

Partner



Eugene S. Brooks

Partner in the newly organized firm of Coggeshall & Hicks. Formation of the new partnership is announced following the dissolution of the predecessor firm of the same name originally formed in 1906, and of Marshall Campbell & Co. Mr. Brooks has specialized in rail securities for many years. He is chairman of the Protective Committees of Jersey Central bondholders and Housatonic bondholders.

Boren Asks Enough Newsprint to Keep Up Press Services

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sufficient newsprint "to maintain the services and solvency of the free press in America" was asked by Chairman Boren (D) of Oklahoma of a special House committee investigating the newsprint shortage.

In a letter to Donald Nelson Mr. Boren questioned the War Production chief's recent statement that "further curtailments of newsprint are inevitable through a large part of 1944."

"We do not wish to accept the inevitability of further curtailments without closest consideration of all the facts and without being convinced that every proper thing which can be done is being done to maintain the supply," Mr. Boren stated.

In this connection he asked Mr. Nelson to appear before the committee next Thursday, when it resumes hearings.

Boren's letter stressed the possibilities of reduction of consumption by less essential users, and asked about government agency requirements, particularly on overseas shipments.

"It is our understanding that the Lend-Lease Administration expected to ship 20,000 tons and the Bureau of Economic Warfare 28,000 tons in 1943," Mr. Boren said. "We should like to know, if possible, the destination of this newsprint and why, in view of Canada's great resources, it is felt necessary for the United States to export 48,000 tons."

He requested Mr. Nelson's opinion, too, on "the practicability of reducing the weight of newsprint to the end that a larger number of newspaper pages could be printed from the total tonnage available."

Mr. Nelson also was asked to explain:

1. Results of attempts to prevent further migration of woods labor.
2. The steps taken to designate manufacture of newsprint as an essential activity.
3. When a decision may be expected regarding use of war prisoners for wood cutting.
4. Whether WPB has any recommendations for increasing our domestic supply.
5. Whether facilities for reconversion of waste paper are being used to maximum capacity, and if a revival of the waste paper collection drive would relieve the situation.
6. Whether adjustments in price in pulpwood would increase the over-all supply.

Ceilings for Lanolin Prices Fixed by OPA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price ceilings for lanolin, a sheep's wool fat widely used in salves, ointments, and cosmetic creams, have been fixed by the Office of Price Administration.

A dual price structure for lanolin was ordered, based on St. Louis and New York f. o. b. prices, whichever result in lower cost to the buyer. Prices for hydrous lanolin range from 32.5 to 41 cents a pound at New York. St. Louis pricese were fixed a cent a pound higher.

F. W. Woolworth Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe has reserved decision on an OPA motion for a preliminary injunction against F. W. Woolworth Co., pending trial of an OPA complaint which charges Woolworth exceeded price limits on women's and children's clothing between March 1 and July 31 of this year.

No Return Seen to Mass Job Hunting

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The nations of the world never will go back to mass unemployment, Eric A. Johnston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said yesterday in a broadcast press conference.

And this, he continued, confronts industry at once with tremendous responsibility and great opportunity.

Questioned by John M. Hightower, member of the Washington staff of the Associated Press, he agreed that "of course" it is true that "if industry doesn't do the job, government will have to."

Mr. Johnston spoke on the Blue network broadcast of the "Wake Up America Forum," answering questions submitted from New Orleans and developing details of his answers under questioning from Mr. Hightower, Phillips H. Peck of the International News Service, and Merriam Smith of the United Press.

Great Opportunity

Continuing with his response to Mr. Hightower's queries on industry's employment task, Mr. Johnston asserted:

"We can mold and form and shape and direct the destinies of our country to come. It is a tremendous responsibility, but also it is a great opportunity—a great opportunity to raise the standard of living and to make it possible for us really to enjoy the fruits of our industry more than ever before in America."

The exchange arose out of Johnston's reply to questions submitted by Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Murray wanted to know whether the Chamber of Commerce head is prepared to support government activity to provide jobs "under conditions of full productive efficiency, production, and American standards of work and living," if private enterprise could not do the job alone after the war. Mr. Green asked whether private industry would provide jobs for all, "and if so, how?"

Labor Co-operation

"Yes," Mr. Johnston answered, "if private industry can't supply employment at reasonable wages, of course government will. There is no doubt about that."

He said he felt sure, from previous contacts, of the co-operation of the labor leaders in efforts to stimulate private enterprise through removal of unneeessary restrictions, incentive taxation, and a "friendly attitude."

At another point in the broadcast, replying to a question submitted by Joseph B. David, president of the New Orleans Sugar Bowl Association, Mr. Johnston said that the most helpful attitude government could take would be "to stimulate free enterprise, to stimulate business, to stimulate the individual, to stimulate the farmer, to his greatest productive capacity."

Road's Operating Net Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co. reported operating income of $615,560 for August, compared with $453,820 a year ago, an increase of 35.6 per cent. Railway operating revenues were $3,034,580, against $2,801,528 in August, 1942, a gain of 8.32 per cent. Railway operating revenues so far this year were $24,215,575, compared with $19,192,031 for the first eight months of 1942, up 26.18 per cent.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 30 Stanton Road—Large, sunny room; private family; 1st floor; business lady; convenient to bus and train; breakfasts and dinners, or privileges. Asp. 1178.

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RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—4 rooms, furnished, light housekeeping; second floor; private home; convenient transportation; 30 minutes Penn. station, N. Y. C. Vi. 7-1606.

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ELDERLY lady would like room with kitchen privileges, or board, in Boston; 1st floor or elevator; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 1243 (Boston).

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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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RELIABLE man to run dish washing machine and to do other kitchen work. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 223 Newbury Street, Boston. COM. 5370.

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Experienced and inexperienced for radio assembly and machine shop work; rapid advancement; essential workers need release statement. CARDWELL, 81 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (8th Ave. subway to High St. Station.)

PHILADELPHIA—Cook, part time, hotel apartment; adult couple. Pennypacker 2445.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR
Large Boston insurance office offers permanent employment to experienced private switchboard operator; knowledge of typing also necessary. Write Box B-60, The Christian Science Monitor Boston.

WANTED GRADUATE TYPIST in office of Christian Science church, Manhattan. Write Box T-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Several girls or middle-aged women for clerical work three or four months. Should be good at figures. Pleasant working conditions. Hours 9:15 to 5:30. Salary $30 week.

Write Box K. D., 147 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

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SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co. Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

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A-1 COOK, equal chef; references; American, Christian Scientist; cooking only; full or part time. Cl. 7-5420. (Apt. 4-C) 208 W. 97th St., N. Y. C.

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PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One Way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kemble St. Boston Hig 4100

SEWING MACHINES

IF YOU have a sewing machine not now in use, call WHITE now. It may mean cash to you and help a patriotic sewer without a sewing machine. Tel. TROW. 5734, Cambridge, Mass.

YARNS

KNITTING YARNS
100% Wool. Mail Orders Filled.
HANLEY COMPANY, Forge Village, Mass.

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting
Glass
Hardware
BAMBERGER-ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

Coltons
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store, 115 W. 9th St.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
603-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone Executive 4572 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SYLVIA GOLDMAN
Pianist
Pupil of Sklarevski
ADVANCED and BEGINNERS
Instruction includes Tone, Harmony and Ear Training
FREQUENT RECITALS
PRIVATE AND CLASS LESSONS
7700 Blair Rd., N. W. SHge 2449
1325 G St., N. W. National 1333

L. L. HAYES
Electrical Contractor
House Wiring and Fixtures
Jobbing and Repairing a Specialty
1618 Hamlin St. N. E. HObart 4968

LILLIAS
Successful Permanent Waves and Hair Styling
2317 14 St. N. W. Columbia 3133
1360 Columbia Rd. N. W. Hobart 9727

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers
Heating—Roofing
Night Service Phones:
Adams 5050 Columbia 2306—2807
Michigan 3818 2438 18th Street N. W.

Broonley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1736 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 6800—61 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1018 18TH ST. N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Maine

AUBURN

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
Modene Paints
Wallpapers
Painting and Paperhanging
158 Turner St., Auburn, Me.
TEL. 4629-W

You'll Like
Walton's Home Style Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable. Try our Whole-Wheat, Krushed-Wheat, O'n Honey and Raisin Bread. Deliciously different.
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

KEEPSAKE
Diamond Engagement and Wedding Rings
WILLS & HICKS
94 Court St. Auburn, Me.

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-6096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

NEW FRANKLIN LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
75 So. Main Street, Brewer Dial 6439

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 20 N. Main Street, Brewer

Excellent Food Well Served
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

STANDARD SHOE STORE *48 Main Street*
Wilbur Coon, Health Spot, Air Step
Queen Quality for Women
Matrix, Bostonian, Crosby Square for Men
Buster Brown Shoes for Children

QUEEN CITY DYE HOUSE
Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing of All Kinds
Quality Work
18 Clinton Street Dial 5167

LEWISTON

PECK'S
Easy to Wear
V-Neck Cardigan Sweaters, $3.98
For extra warmth under your coat this winter—For comfort about the house on fuel-rationed days. Size 38 to 42. Navy, Black, Rose, Green, Wine

Barnstone-Osgood Company
Quality Jewelers Since 1859
Patek Philippe, Movado, Hamilton
Girard-Perregaux Watches,
Quality Diamonds, Fine Sterling,
Hawkes & Libby Crystal
50 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

Pickering's
HAT SHOP
New Fall Hats arriving daily.
All Fall shades to choose from.
30 Sabattus Street Tel. 4620

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

JUDKINS LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality and Service
Invisible Marking Used Exclusively by Us
193 Middle Street Tel. 29

Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Cooperative Shoes for Men
CANTER-WINNER
87 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Me.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY
Featuring
McCallum, Phoenix, Granite
REID & HUGHES
95 Lisbon St., Lewiston

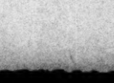
PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 3-7794. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy United States War Bonds
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

SPODE CHINA
The fine English dinnerware. We display patterns from open stock.
We have an interesting book on Spode
Ask for Free Copy
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!



Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.

CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23653

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Harmon & Newcomb Inc.
Fashions for Men
593 Congress Street Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-8794
PORTLAND MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

BOOKBINDERS
Dealers in Paper Hangings, Office Furniture, Office Supplies, School Supplies, Toys, Games and Dolls.
Stationers
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Sq.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spend Your Shoe Ration Coupons Wisely at Sears Complete Shoe Department
Shoes for the entire family.
X-Ray shoe fitting service at no additional cost.
For Children—Sears Famous Biltwell at $2.49
For Women—Peggy Adair at $3.45
For Men—Sandy Nevin at $4.45
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
19 SOUTH MAIN STREET

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
24 SCHOOL STREET
"Where 'Friend' Greets Friend"
DISTINCTIVE FALL MILLINERY
Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Sweaters, Slips, Gifts and Cards.

Bird's Plastic Roofing Cement
will stop that leak—use it on wood, metal or paper roofs. It can be used when the roof is wet.
Bird's roof coating will preserve your roofing.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50 TONKIN & FRASER 79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel.
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

CONCORD (Continued)

Of, By and For the Consumer:
Anyone may buy, anyone may join.
Enquire at
Co-Op Food Store
31A SOUTH MAIN STREET

You'll See Dresses Here!
Dresses that you've had your heart on, but could never find before!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Southern New Hampshire's Largest and Smartest Men's and Boys' Clothing Store
SUITS—TOPCOATS
SPORT COATS
TROUSERS
All Models and Sizes to 54 Stout
FRANKLIN CLOTHES
DOVER
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
Flakorn saves time and avoids waste because it contains all the needed dry ingredients in exact amounts.
ORDER TODAY
Phone 896 or 4567
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
818 CHESTNUT STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Doors—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400
BUY WAR BONDS

For Style, Quality, Longer Wear
Buy Shagmoor Coats
$45 to $79.95
Sold Exclusively at
JAMES W. HILL CO.
BUY WAR BONDS

Hat Holds Top Place in Fashion
Hats with frills, flowers, feathers, furs, veiling, that make for the attractive femininity. Buy your gowns or shoes to match your hats.
MISS MARY CAHILL
50 HANOVER STREET

Yes, hats are important, but first the HAIRDO under it.

JAMAL and ZOTOS PERMANENTS
PHONE 384
Ida Patzke Beauty Shop
21 DUBUQUE STREET

Lending Library
Newest and Finest Books
Cards for All Occasions
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Slip Covers—Curtains, Pillows, Draperies made to order or material sold by the yard.
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. CENTRAL STREET

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
Keep your electrical appliances in order
BUY WAR BONDS
101 Hanover Street

PARISIAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Save your Clothes and Furniture
Expert Cleansing makes them last longer and keep a newer look.
BUY WAR SAVINGS BONDS
PHONE 7310 83 LOWELL STREET

NASHUA

MOORE'S MARKET
HANDLES
QUALITY FOODS
PHONE 2800
Thirty-One Main Street

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

LAWRENCE P. SULLIVAN
Fine Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes for Men.
Sole agents in Newport for Knit-tex Topcoats, Stetson Hats, Freeman Shoes.
TEL. 23 257-259 THAMES STREET

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A.M. to 12 noon daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

SPECIAL
Lovely Graceful
MADONNA LILIES
PLANT NOW
3 Bulbs $1.00. Mail orders filled.
WILLIS S. PINO
29 WASHINGTON ST., PROV. 3, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY IN THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex. 3278
for Road Service

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
303 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

School Days Are Here—
Everything for Lunches
at
BIBEE'S

McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Phillip's
BROTHERS INC.
Gifts for All
REMEMBER THE BOYS WHO SERVE

Phone 200
For excellent cleaning of clothing, rugs, draperies, and furs.
The Rivermont
DRY CLEANING CO.

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

IF YOU NEED A NEW COAT
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
FOR FINE FURS

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

In Lynchburg
CAROLYN Fashions
are sold
exclusively at
D. Moseley & Bro.

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Heating Contractor
2210 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

Albright Florist
ED. ALBRIGHT and MRS. SUE H. RILEY
(Flowers by Wire)
PHONE 26026
115 W. Freemason St., Norfolk 10, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

ROANOKE

JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.
invites you to select your Fall and Winter Outfit
The earlier the better
Look to
Pugh's
for Smart Autumn Apparel
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
37 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
Featuring
FALL COATS, SUITS and DRESSES
301 South Jefferson Street

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GAST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
GIFTS
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
108 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
DIAL 6241

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers Street Phone 37-933

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders, Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1223 WASHINGTON E.

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

THE DIAMOND
Charleston's
Finest Department Store
Capitol St. Phone 28-111

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
114 Washington St., W. Phone 28-159

ANGEL'S FUR CO.
Shopping Center for Fine Furs
Buy that extra War Bond now.
912 Quarrier Street Phone 34-811

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS

Super Market Basket
Meats Vegetables
Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

HUNTINGTON

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

Archer's **FLOWERS**
AND
FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel
Millinery

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

ROBERT A. YAGLE
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
China—Silverware
Gifts for All Occasions
Dial 7713
Metropolitan Theatre Bldg.

WHEELING

"It's the cut that counts"
Let us cut your hair to bring out the beauty of your natural wave.
Special attention given to children
McCOY BEAUTY SHOP
108 Maple Avenue, Wheeling, W. Va.

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	A	N	C	T	U	M
P	R	E	▨	E	R	A
E	N	D	S	▨	N	U
N	O	D	U	S	▨	L
C	▨	A	D	A	M	S
E	M	▨	S	L	Y	▨
R	A	M	▨	T	R	Y
▨	▨	S	A	C	▨	A
A	K	R	O	N	▨	M
N	▨	S	W	O	R	D
D	A	▨	S	L	U	E
E	M	U	▨	A	N	N
S	Y	R	I	N	G	A

WHEELING (Continued)

Allen & Hunter
The Hatters
of
Wheeling, W. Va.
Since 1904

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharine's	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Carrill

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?

• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

INSURANCE
Fire, Auto, Etc.
RUTH J. MERRITT
40 Ottawa St. No. T 4-7194

OTTAWA

SHOES OF QUALITY AND COMFORT
Armstrong & Richardson
79 Sparks St 3-1222

JAMES HOPE & SONS, LIMITED
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
BOOKBINDERS, & PRINTERS
61-63 SPARKS ST. PHONE 2-2493

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Revlon Cosmetics
Available at
Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdresisng
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W. 3-3088
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh
MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R & Powell GROCER
280 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-3413

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
340 Wellington St. 2-4123

ONTARIO (Continued)

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1133, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

See us when you want fine shoe repairing
or have us embody our "Articulator" features to ensure comfort.
Hackett's
the Shoemakers
428 BANK STREET PHONE 2-4700

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6283
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lyndhurst 1563 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gallow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HI 3882

Mae Francis Beauty Salon
169 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
Telephones Adelaide 4936—4937

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911

JUNCTION 4157
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St., Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 3976
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics — *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

Monitor Camera Club from H. A. Rogers, Hollywood, Fla.

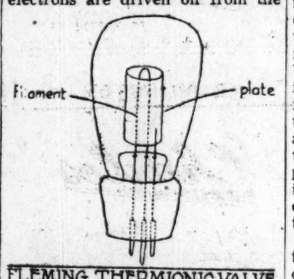
Belligerent Bossy

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the British Call Radio Tubes "Valves"?

If a Londoner should happen to mention having a "six-valve wireless" you probably would be safe in assuming that he meant that his radio set had six tubes. And it is quite right and proper that he should call a vacuum tube a valve, as we shall see presently.

The history of the development of radio sound reception traces back to the "Edison effect"—that electrons are driven off from the



FLEMING THERMIONIC VALVE

heated filament in a vacuum tube such as Edison was experimenting with in connection with his invention of the electric lamp. The Edison effect was the forerunner of the entire science of electronics, but it was of no practical value until the invention of the so-called "Fleming valve."

J. A. Fleming got the idea of providing an attractive target for the electrons given off by the filament. This target took the form of a metal plate inside the vacuum tube but not touching the filament.

The plate is connected to one terminal of a battery, the other terminal of which is connected to the filament. The effect of this is to keep the plate short of electrons and to keep the filament supplied with electrons to take the place of those shot out under the influence of heat. The electrons then tend to rush from the heated filament to the plate or anode and a current flows through the anode circuit.

This tube was called the Fleming valve because it controlled the flow of electric current, somewhat as a water valve controls the flow of water.

If, instead of a battery, an alternating current is used in the anode circuit, the alternating nature of the current makes the plate first rich and then poor in electrons. When the plate is rich in electrons it will not attract any electrons from the filament, and the electrons that escape from the wire are forced to drop back eventually to the filament, where the old protons are waiting for them. During this portion of the alternating current cycle no current will flow through the plate circuit.

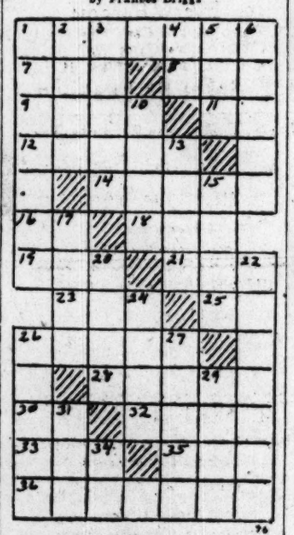
The current will only flow through the circuit during the other half of the alternating current cycle, when the plate is poor in electrons.

Thus the alternating or two-directional current is changed by the valve to a current flowing in one direction only; the tube thus serving as a rectifier.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is an adytum?
7—What prefix denotes "preparatory"?
8—Epoch.
9—Canelsides.
11—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
12—What is the singular of "nodi"?
14—What President of U. S. was first occupant of White House?
16—What is used as unit of measure for printed matter?
18—Crafty.
19—Male sheep.
21—Attempt.
23—Edible part of plant is what?
25—What is rough, scoriaceous lava?
26—The Little Cuyahoga River bisects what city of Ohio?
28—What is a falchion?
30—District Attorney (abbr.).
32—To turn, twist, or swing about.
33—What bird stands about 8 feet in height?
35—What is name of a cape of Massachusetts?
36—What is Idaho's State flower?

Down

1—What is Winston Churchill's middle name?
2—What river divides Florence, Italy, into unequal parts?
3—What character in "Pagliacci" is the "Columbine" of the play?
4—Symbol for tellurium is what?
5—Vase.
6—What are heavy hammers for driving wedges or piles?
10—What do you call the froth or bubbles on soapy water?
13—What, when split, is said to be never all gathered?
15—Girl's name.
17—Person wears what at a masquerade?
20—Next to Jupiter, what god enjoyed highest honors at ancient Rome?
22—What is largest of Timorlaut Islands, Dutch East Indies?
24—Heifers are young what?
30—Mt. Meandoy is in what great mountain chain?
27—Who is principal character in "Man Without a Country"?
29—What is one of rounds of a chair?
31—Who is Christopher Sly's maid in the Sidney Howard comedy?
34—What was Abraham's birthplace?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Martins, Dr. Carlos (Braz. kär'-lōōs mär-tēns'; Port. kär'-lōōsh mär-tēnsh')—Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Ajaccio (ä-yät'-chō)—Capital of Corsica.

Bastia (bäs-tē'-ä)—Northern terminus of the Bastia-Ajaccio railway in Corsica.

Campagna (käm-pän'-yä)—Town of Salerno Province, Italy.

Castelrosso (käs-tĕl'-rôs'-sō)—Most southerly island of the Dodecanese group.

Cos (kōs)—Island of the Dodecanese group.

Gomel (gō'-mĕl-y')—City of southeastern White Russia.

Pereyaslav (pā'-rā-yäs'-läv)—Town of north central Ukraine.

Ponza (pōnt'-sä)—Island in the Bay of Naples.

Potenza (pō-tĕnt'-sä)—Railroad center of southern central Italy.

Procida (prō' - chē - dä)—Island in the Bay of Naples.

Sorrento (sôr - rĕn' - tō)—Peninsula south of Naples.

Spalato (spä'-lä-tō)—Adriatic port of Yugoslavia.

Vitebsk (vē'-tyĕpsk)—Town of Soviet Russia on the Dvina River.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ = ch in G. ich, ach; bon, yet; zh = z in azure.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"You certainly were a cute baby, miss, but I'm afraid we require a much later picture.

Brevities

Montreal Star: In days of yore, if anyone missed a stagecoach he was content to wait two or three days for the next one. Now he lets out a squawk if he misses one section of a revolving door.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The G. O. P. gathering at Mackinac Island was certainly an exclusive affair. There seems to have been a rule that nobody who had ever been defeated by Roosevelt was eligible to attend.

A Verse for Today . . .

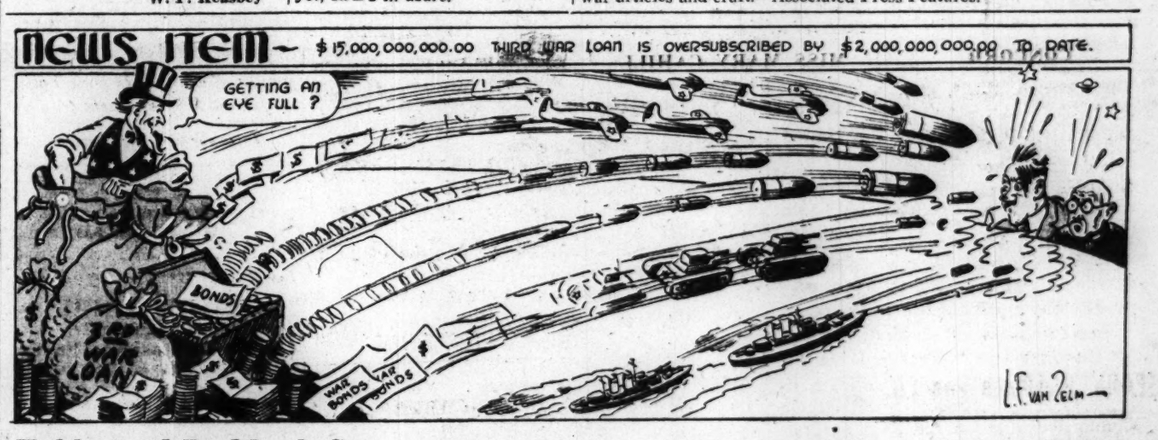
Blessed is that man that maketh the LORD *his trust. . . . Many, O* LORD *my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done.*—Ps. 40:4, 5

How Balsa Aids War Effort

For the extra speed that enables the Berlin-bound Mosquito bomber to outdistance the Messerschmitt and for the buoyancy of life rafts, the United Nations can thank the balsa industry.

From sunup to sundown, busy sawmills on the bank of the Guayas River turn out hundreds of thousands of board feet of the cork-light wood. Nearly 85 per cent of all the balsa wood used in the war effort comes from Guayaquil, Ecuador.

The wood is used as a filler between sheets of plywood in the Mosquito bomber, as the basic material in life rafts, and in many other war articles and craft.—Associated Press Features.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PRETTY NEAT
I GOT HIM
LATER
I HOPE YOU KEPT BENJAMIN NICE AND NEAT... IT'S TIME TO GO TO THE TEA....
?
!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy's in a Mix-up Again!*

By Rodgers

"Oh, Snubs, I'm so glad you're home!" Sponge meowed as soon as she saw me!
"Don't tell me something really has happened while I've been away!" I couldn't resist wagging
"This is no time for that old joke!" Sponge meowed.
"Come help me rescue Buzzy!" And with that she turned tail and away she tore up the street as fast as she could go!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Job With No Future*

By The Hagers

Said Lilly, "It is wrong to take Your time. You're such a busy drake.
But Judge Baldpate I will obey; For thoughtless speeding I must pay.
Since I can't drive for one week more, I wish I'd thought of this before;
It would relieve the strain on us, Teach Mother how to drive the bus!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Equip the Ambassador

President Roosevelt's nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be United States Ambassador to Moscow shows the Administration at Washington making every effort to insure a favorable atmosphere for the coming Anglo-American-Russian conference. Every effort, that is, that can be made at this late date.

Mr. Harriman has had many opportunities to make friendly impressions on the Russian ally. As lend-lease expediter in London, and as a companion of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harriman has made several trips to Moscow. Moreover, the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have not been as good in any department as in that concerning the question of military supplies.

Not that the naming of an Ambassador to Moscow can substitute for an American policy toward Russia. The lack of such a policy is one of the weaknesses in United Nations collaboration.

In less critical times, and with more leisure, a great Ambassador with the best of a lifetime of diplomatic experience behind him, might almost improvise a policy acceptable to his own Government and that of the country to which he was accredited. These are not such times. Mr. Harriman's previous experiences in Moscow must have illustrated the need of providing American representatives abroad with clear policies. Without them the acts of Ambassadors and others must be less than impressive to other nations. Without clear policies it will be most difficult for American representatives abroad either to make concessions in the ungrudging manner which wins real friends or to take a firm stand—to "talk turkey" as many Americans demand.

Out of the three-power conference there must emerge, if any genuine understanding is reached, an American policy toward Russia which will be at least as clear as that developed by Britain in its twenty-year alliance with the Soviet Union. If Mr. Harriman is supplied with a wise policy his countrymen will have a right to expect big things of him.

Bo-Peep and the Senate

What is the Senate of the United States coming to? Apparently forty-two of its members have so lost their sense of loyalty to that great deliberative body—sometimes, as now, *too* deliberative—that they are supinely willing to set aside some of its prestige, and vote for the Fulbright Resolution.

Now the Fulbright Resolution ought by tradition and other standards adhered to by some Senators, and particularly by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to be a red flag to every "loyal" Senator. (The quotes in this case are used to distinguish between a Senator loyal to the Senate and one who is only loyal to his country.) The Fulbright Resolution is an attempt by the House of Representatives to arrive at some statement of postwar policy which will indicate American intentions to fight the peace as well as the war through to a successful finish. Such a statement has to bear on foreign affairs. And the Senate considers these affairs as its special preserve.

But the reason the Senate is now faced with the possibility of having to accept a House contribution in this field is that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has been boondoggling with the issue for some twenty-six weeks and has not even brought forth a mouse. Meanwhile the House brought forth a mild lamb, adopted it by overwhelming majority, and sent it to the Senate, where it was expected it might be sheared in debate.

Instead, it has become as lost as Little Bo-Peep's pet project, somewhere in the private fold of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. And now the AP has canvassed Senators to find out what they would do if the mutton turned up suddenly, and the answer is that forty-two would say it was passable mutton.

But the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee go on trying to agree among themselves as to a better resolution than that offered by the House. This is all very well if they produce it quickly. But what is needed is not the best statement of American postwar policy that can be achieved, but the best that can be achieved in time to help out at the coming three-power conference. At least forty-two Senators seem to agree. What is the Senate coming to? We would say, perhaps to its senses. But will it come in time?

Sweet-Potato Music

The Government has placed an order for 60,000 ocarinas a month. These will be sent overseas as rapidly as they are manufactured for the boys to use during rest periods.

The boom in "sweet potatoes" began when Army psychologists discovered the soldiers needed something to take their minds from serious thoughts. Books, magazines, and lectures all proved their value but still the boys had a hankering for something else.

By questionnaire, trial and error, it became evident that self-made music filled a need. The boys, offered their choice of instruments, went for ocarinas in a big way because they are simple to master. The soldiers delight to play the old familiar songs. The psychologists have a phrase for it, but it means the lads far from home feel better if they can produce home songs through their own efforts.

Webster says the ocarina was named for its shape—a goose's head. The soldiers may not know this but with a little practice they agree that it gives "soft, whistle-like" tones. No less than Disney's happy Seven Dwarfs our lads like to whistle while they work.

Leapfrog

The capture of Termoli by the Eighth Army serves warning on the Germans that holding a line across the Italian boot will not be easy. For the operation by which Termoli was taken—landing behind the German line—can be repeated at many spots along both coasts.

This gain puts General Montgomery almost in position to flank the Nazis' defense of Rome; another leap up the Adriatic shore to Pescara would place him behind the Germans. As Allied sea and air power gets its feet planted in southern Italy it should be able to jump farther and with more force. This will be necessary if leapfrogging is to be fully effective in reducing the necessity for costly frontal attacks against the Nazis in hill positions.

That making a leap by land or sea over enemy positions is only the beginning is indicated by the German counterattack on the important island of Cos in the Dodecanese, which Allied forces seized only a few days ago. The Allies in taking Cos, had by-passed Crete and Rhodes and gained a potential base for bombing Greece and the whole Nazi supply system in the Balkans. From there they need go only half as far as formerly to strike the Rumanian oil fields. But first they must hold the island and supply it.

The Australian victory at Finschhafen is another stage in the leapfrog game General MacArthur has been playing in New Guinea. As at Lae and Salamaua, the Japanese base fell after Allied forces had leaped over jungles and enemy defense lines in amphibious operations. While paratroop movements have been useful, the big Allied need in the whole southwest Pacific is to clean up the coastlines. This pushes the enemy's sea frontier back and eventually may bring him to risk a major naval engagement—for which the American Navy is itching.

Home-Front Camp Fires

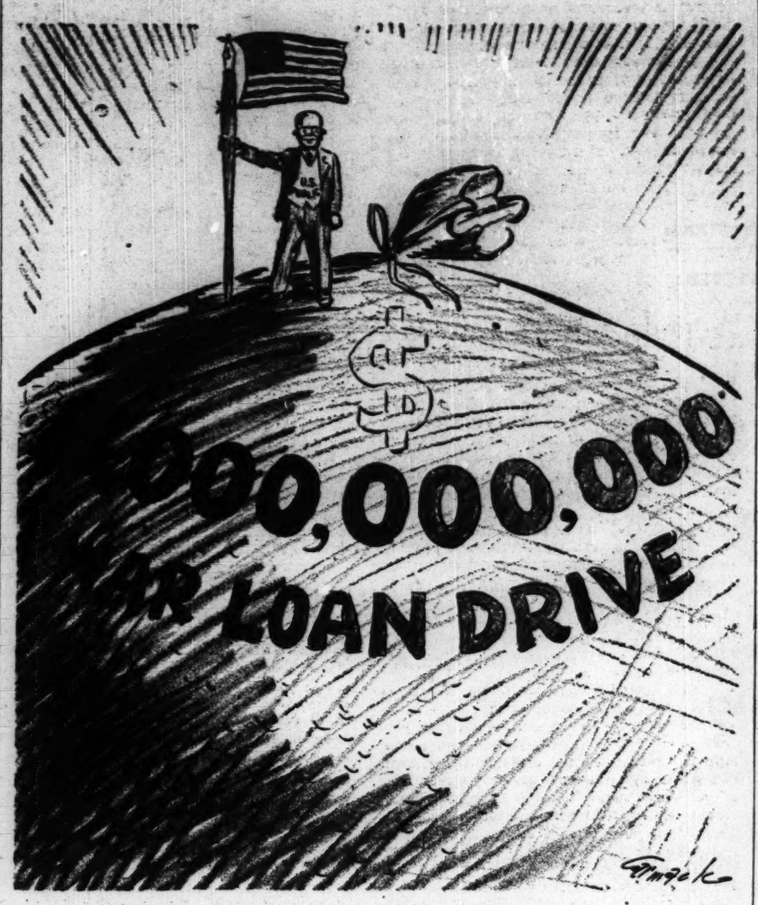
Just as Army and Navy officials give important place to morale-building activities for the servicemen, so civilian leaders recognize the value of such activities for the vast army of youngsters eager to help out on the home front. Particularly now, in the face of rising juvenile delinquency, and with many homes disrupted by employment of mothers in war industry, it is important that the emotions and energies of America's youth be channeled and given wise direction.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc., whose membership drive this week is aimed at achieving a goal of 700,000 members, not only is helping to stem delinquency, and rendering valuable service in the war effort, but is laying a foundation for sound, constructive citizenship in postwar years.

Under the Camp Fire Victory program, geared to requests of local defense councils, girls from seven to eighteen years have been active in selling war stamps and bonds, working on Victory farms, collecting scrap and grease, promoting a project for conservation of war-scarce materials in the home, helping with child care, and so on. They are being trained to understand problems of community living and to shoulder responsibility for solving them.

The drive to "Double the Score by 1944" and attain at least ten thousand additional group leaders should enlist the co-operation of both children and parents.

He Backed the Attack



Is Peace or War in the Making?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

Whether there will be a World War Three within the next twenty years or so may well be determined in the next month.

That is how important the forthcoming conference of Russian, British, and American foreign secretaries really is.

The Allied coalition which defeated Germany in 1918 fell apart a year later and thereby any effective barrier to World War Two was allowed to slip from our hands before it could even be put into place.

The central purpose of the tripartite conference is to see if it is going to be possible to retain the Allied coalition, which is winning the present war, and thus secure the future peace.

Five recent developments are all contributing toward enhancing the prospects of the Anglo-Soviet-American meeting. They are worth noting:

1. Fully two months ago, we reported in these dispatches that a two-way change of Ambassadors between Washington and Moscow was deemed essential to any practical beginning of a postwar understanding between the United States and Russia. It is significant that on the eve of the conference of Secretaries this change of Ambassadors has taken place. It is a good augur. W. Averell Harriman, former Chairman of the Board of the Union Pacific Railroad and until lately Lend-Lease Expediter in London, succeeds Admiral William H. Standley; and Ambassador Andrei Gromyko succeeds Maxim Litvinoff. When Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Mr. Litvinoff was sent to the United States because he was popular here, not because he was popular in the Kremlin. Mr. Harriman has not only the confidence of Washington but the high regard of Premier Stalin.

2. The appointment of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Undersecretary, still further improves the atmosphere in which the Anglo-Russo-American negotiations will be conducted. Mr. Stettinius is a successful American businessman of a liberal record who doesn't let his objections to Communism make him anti-Russian. He has proved that in his administration of lend-lease in which he has shown himself an alert and effective friend of Russia.

3. The decisive approval of the Fulbright resolution by the House and the indications that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will soon report out a foreign policy declaration as good if not better are tending to strengthen the diplomatic arm of the Government.

4. The assurance that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, will represent the United States at the conference is full evidence that the Government is approaching the meeting with adequate awareness of its critical importance and with determination to make it succeed. Mr. Hull will carry great prestige and the highest degree of political and national unity which any American official could take to the conference. His decision to attend, however large the difficulties and high the personal cost, is reassuring.

5. Finally, with Moscow's evident assent, new steps are shortly to be taken, we are told, which will guarantee that America's expanding role in the war, both in supplying more and more munitions to the Red Army and in the actual fighting on all the distant Allied land, sea and air fronts, is going to be told more fully, more frankly, and more continuously to the Russian people. The result should be mutually beneficial.

These promising developments do not assure success to the coming conference, which can have it in its grasp to mark either the birth or the death of a secure and dynamic peace.

Two vital questions still remain unanswered:

For the United States: Do the American people and the American Congress intend unequivocally and unfalteringly to join with Russia, Britain, and China to defend each other from attack by force if necessary?

For Russia: Does the Soviet Union intend fully and faithfully to cast its lot with the United Nations or play both ends—balance of power politics and co-operationism—against the middle?

The conference of Secretaries will reveal whether we are approaching agreement or approaching disagreement on these vital questions—whether we are getting ready to weld into permanence the United Nations coalition which is winning the war or facing the danger of seeing that coalition elude our grasp, as it did in 1919.

Hollywood to the Rescue!

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Hollywood has come to the aid of Washington in London this week. In fact, films have done a good job for the cause of Anglo-American understanding.

There was real need for it, too—a bad gap which diplomacy had failed to fill. England has just been celebrating the anniversary of the Battle of Britain. Three years ago a few squadrons of fighter pilots in the R. A. F., with ground staffs who worked day and night to keep their Hurricanes and Spitfires flying, defeated the German Luftwaffe's attempt to knock out Britain from the air.

Today it is clear that this victory not only saved London and England; it saved the world by giving America time to prepare.

None of us over here in London who went through that battle, and the blitz that accompanied it, are likely to forget it or to underestimate its importance to civilization and freedom. Moreover, we are not likely to forget that this great victory was won not only in the air by pilots of the R. A. F., but by the people themselves in cities and in factories and in offices—in London, in Coventry, in Dover, and in Plymouth. For the Hurricanes and Spitfires drove the German bombers out of the daylight skies over England in a few weeks. But it was another eight months before the Nazi night raider was finally stopped. During all that time it was the ordinary people of Britain who, by continuing to go on about their business with unconscious heroism of the highest type, fought and won the final round of the battle.

Naturally, therefore, this battle means much more than mere words could ever say to the British people. And, in fact—surely it is better to be perfectly frank about this—there has been a growing feeling here in England of late that Americans didn't sufficiently appreciate this great air victory. It is hard to say just how the feeling got about. Maybe it has been partly due to German propaganda. Anyway there was a feeling that Americans just don't appreciate how much it all meant.

Then this past week end, when celebrations of the third anniversary of the battle were at their height, Hollywood helped a lot. It released here in London an American film entitled "Battle of Britain," made, or rather assembled and edited, by Frank Capra. It is perhaps not as good a film as say "Desert Victory." But that doesn't matter. It is a very good picture and above all it shows a very fine and very deep appreciation of what the R. A. F. and the British people achieved in winning the Battle of Britain. It was this point that struck practically all British critics who reviewed the film in the London press, and there is no doubt it will convey the same message to British film audiences all over the country. In fact, I think it is hardly exaggeration to say that already what might be called the Anglo-American atmosphere here is a little better because of this film.

When I was in the United States less than a fortnight ago I found a somewhat similar situation. Many Americans, it seemed to me, were feeling a bit disgruntled. They believed the British weren't sufficiently appreciative of all the aid which they were getting from the United States in the form of lend-lease supplies and through other channels. Let me say right away there is a tremendous appreciation on the part of most British people for all the assistance they have had from the United States and especially for the gifts of clothing sent over here for the relief of bombed-out families during the blitz.

But the real point is this: The Battle of Britain in the larger sense of this term—that is, not merely fighting in the air but the united resistance of the whole British people which enabled this country to hold out for a whole year alone—was inseparably linked to the moral and material support which Britain received at that time from the people of the United States. If Britain had the faith and courage to hold on, it was in part at least because the people of England knew that the cause for which they fought was championed already in the hearts, if not yet in the actions, of the American people.

After all it is only human to want to be appreciated. Perhaps one of Britain's own excellent film units might consider doing a film that would bring home to Americans how much the help of the United States has meant here in England.

Our Readers Say—

Joining the Tax Chorus

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Continually we hear the cry of manpower shortage. How many millions of wasted hours can be laid to the Treasury Department because of the complicated income tax returns?

To determine a very small income it was necessary to obtain the work sheet. With dictionary in hand I tried to solve its riddle. A local banker dared not define terms with authority. To be sure there was a man from the Internal Revenue Department at the Federal Building, but the long lines waiting meant wasted hours for all concerned.

The time I consumed was no less than ten hours. Multiplied by millions that is no laughing matter.

The remedy? Any small town high school English teacher, understanding the vocabulary limitations of her students and their parents, could make the language as simple as A B C. A teacher of commercial or business subjects on the high school level might help with some details.

Let us all join the chorus with Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee and demand that the returns be simplified.

GRETA LAGRO POTTER

Superior, Wis.

Finance at Twelve Years

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps you will be interested in the method used by my 12-year-old son in buying a $100 War Bond.

He had saved $50 out of his weekly wage for doing farm chores but his goal still seemed a long way off to him. After talking it over, I suggested that he might borrow from me the remaining $25. He accepted this proposition eagerly, promised to pay me as soon as possible and went off happily to the post office to get his $100 bond.

For a long time nothing was said about his loan. Then one day he came to me with a satisfied grin and handed me a $25 War Bond, inscribed with his name and address.

I made a feeble attempt to show him that the loan had not been completely liquidated but must confess that my heart was not wholly in the argument. After he has had a few more years of schooling, we can talk this angle of the matter over again.

Jewett, N. Y. RALPH KIRKMAN

Clocks Have Their Moments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In regard to Margaret Gray's letter in a recent issue, I am writing to protest the time set for "The Time Setter Aheaders Club." I do not belong to that school where one obviously fools oneself up to fifteen or thirty minutes. With me time is real and time is earnest. I set mine just six minutes ahead and believe it—in that way I manage to get everywhere only ten minutes late.

I am somewhat dubious about making the entry grade when it comes to my Cynthia's appearance as there is nothing outstanding about that. She is big—the buxom type—has both her legs and stands on them, has her face on straight and can't even boast a dent but, when it comes to her alarm—there she is right in the running.

Cynthia's alarm is no willy-nilly, will-she-or-won't-she affair, it just goes on a spree every night after dinner. It runs races with the regular time until about eight-thirty, when after having had its constitutional, back it goes—then we can set it for six in the morning with never a qualm.

I must tell you that I live near the ocean and every morning when Cynthia screams (she is not the least genteel) I grab her (I'm not genteel either) and shut her off. Then I promise her, myself, and the world at large that "when this business is over" I am going to throw her as far and as hard as I possibly can into said ocean. Of course last thing at night when I crank her up I do think she is rather wonderful, so we have our moments.

Now then are we eligible for the club?

(MRS.) MABEL CONWAY LINDLEY

Manhattan Beach, Calif.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Fathers vs. War Plants

The Wide Horizon

By a Woman War Worker

Efficient use of man and woman power in war plants would go a long way toward solving the problem of drafting fathers. The more men of draft age who can be drawn from essential industries without lowering the rate of production, the fewer families must be broken up and the greater the gain to society.

Many war plants have overlooked the abilities of older men and mature women in promoting boys of draft age to executive positions in lines of work which require judgment rather than skill. A frenzy of fear based on the old idea that men under 40 make the best kind of factory workers has prompted these promotions. As this class was depleted, those remaining were hastily shoved ahead to keep them out of the draft.

A personnel director in a large aircraft plant remarked: "We have men who were sales managers before the war pushing hand trucks here." He seemed unaware the statement might indicate stupidity rather than magnanimity on the management's part.

In the same plant, it was difficult to find a gray-haired man in charge of clerical work. An observer walking through the huge departments filled with desks could see only a few older men, and those filling minor positions. The executive ability of men with years of business success behind them was being overlooked.

This policy benefits no one. Production would be increased by mature judgment and judgment which has been developed in one line of business can be quickly shifted to another. On the other hand, young men without family responsibilities might well be called to armed service before family heads.

Women are being used widely to do routine work but there is still a prejudice against putting a woman over any man, regardless of how much more superior her ability may be. It is not at all uncommon in war plants to see leadmen in their 'teens. Foremen in their early '20s are frequently found. But it is most unusual to find a woman holding either of these jobs.

These methods explain why fathers are reluctant to give up executive positions in nonessential businesses and push trucks in a war plant. They explain, too, why many mature women will not sit at a bench sorting parts while a "straw boss" not over 20 strolls up and down the aisle flirting with a junior miss.

It is not enough to take a company's word for its need of young men. The policy of the company in using employees from other lines of business and the relative ages of employees in various kinds of work should also be considered. A re-appraisal of all men of draft age in war plants at this time to determine which are really essential because of long-practiced skills and which could be easily replaced by older men and women might save many a father from being torn from his family and use him to better advantage at home.

Mirror of World Opinion

The New Conservatives

There is happily developing in this country a strong conservative force against economic imbalance, namely, the Government bondholder. An accurate student of the volume of bondholding in this country estimates that there will be fifty million owners of Government securities at the end of the war. There has been nothing like it in the world before. You may add to it the millions more of insurance policy holders and you have altogether a new, modern, conservative force that is likely to favor reasonable economic caution, and desire to take advantage of what the Lord has delivered into our hands in the way of productive increase during this war. These people are all voters, and you would think them likely to follow the trend of the common good, the trend of using these amazing new productive facilities in the interest of lower prices and lower costs, with a rising standard of living for all.—FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT, Chairman of the U. S. Council of Personnel Administration.

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